

The Oxford County Citizen.

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BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1919.

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB EXHIBIT AT RUMFORD

The county contests, the annual events toward which all the boys' and girls' clubs connected with the University of Maine agricultural extension service look with great anticipation, have begun. Northern Oxford had first call and opened the series, Friday, at Rumford, with an exhibition that set a new pace in the State competition.

The town loaned the use of the big hall in its fine municipal building, the Rumford Chamber of Commerce contributed \$100 and the Rumford Trust Company and the Rumford National Bank \$50 each toward the prizes and the luncheon. These were the money gifts. The other donations were of unlimited time and work by the teachers of the various schools represented in the contest and by Leroy Williams, superintendent of schools; George N. Danforth, agricultural instructor in the high school and superintendent of the school and club gardens; George A. Yeaton, the Oxford County agent; A. Van Den Kerckhoven, former county club leader; Miss Mary S. Coombs, teacher of domestic science in the Rumford school; Miss Foley, teacher of music in the schools; Ralph P. Mitchell, State leader of boys' and girls' clubs.

Hicks & Pennell gave as a special prize a set of garden tools; Clough & Pillsbury, a wheel cultivator, a prong hoe and a rake.

On a row of broad tables extending the entire width of the hall, in front of the stage, were arranged the vegetables, fruits and canned goods the boys and girls had brought in for exhibition. It was a wonderfully attractive display, one of the largest collections of juvenile garden products ever shown in Maine. There was every variety of vegetable known in these parts and they were all of good quality, showing conclusively that the gardens had not lacked proper care. The display was artistically set off by a big horn of plenty, ingeniously fashioned from a barrel-hoop and smaller hoops, covered with green cloth, the whole generously sprinkled with autumn leaves. From the mouth of this huge horn had seemingly gushed forth a flow of field corn and a half-bushel or more of big red-checked apples.

There were seven separate school exhibits, all bearing their respective placards, and one combined exhibit of Rumford rural schools. The scholars of each school assembled in groups, each group headed by a standard-bearer so there could be no mistaking whence they came. Their teachers were in and out, assisting here and there, as the lines were being formed for the march into the hall, at 6 o'clock.

The blue ribbon for the best school exhibit went to the MacDonald school, a little, four-room building most of whose scholars are the children of Italian parents. These boys and girls, who came naturally by their ability as intensive gardeners, were very proud of their exhibit, and their teachers were equally proud of them. Second prize was won by the Holland school, third by the Virginia school. The Junior High, Chisholm, Blakes and Pettengill schools—familiar names in Rumford—won the combined rural schools all received honorary mention for their displays.

Tony DeSeli, a bright little lad from the MacDonald school, won a point for himself and his school by a bit of shrewd action that gave evidence of an early developed spirit of commercialness. He had brought to the hall in the forenoon a big pumpkin, the biggest that had graced his garden patch. He expected it would be prize-winner, but as soon as he entered the hall he spied a pumpkin that beat his to a standstill. He Tony bring his in and carefully place it in his school exhibit! He came with second best in the pumpkin race! Not he. He quickly decided to withdraw from the pumpkin race, ran across the street and sold his pet product at a grocery store then hiked home to get something that he knew, from his hasty survey of the hall show, would stand a good chance of winning a prize. He came back bearing a monster cabbage, and his name went down on the judges' score-card as a prize winner.

Ruth Blanchard from the Virginia school, a couple of hours before time for the entries to be closed, a box of delicious looking over-bearing strawberries, and put in with them a few daisies to give them added attractiveness. Of course she got a prize. The vegetable and canned goods display did not comprise the whole show. There was the luncheon, served by prettily attired girls from Miss Coombs' domestic science classes, and they that ate of the finest programs of folk songs, dances, games, drills, solos and photographs ever staged at a county

G. A. NOTES

Senior and Junior declamations are due Friday of this week.

Miss Edith Soper enjoyed a motor trip to Portland, Saturday.

Miss Alice Eames spent the week end at her home at Sunday River.

Miss Laura Hutchinson, G. A. #20, spent the week end with relatives in Waterford.

Miss Ruby Ashby, a former pupil of Gould's Academy, was a visitor at the Academy, Monday forenoon.

Our new song books have arrived and were used for the first time during the opening exercises, Monday morning.

Many of the G. A. students attended the "World's Fair" at Waterford last Saturday. They report a very enjoyable time, in spite of the inclement weather.

The Y. W. C. A. held its weekly meeting, Tuesday, Oct. 7, at Holden Hall. This meeting was led by Miss Alice Eames, her topic being, "God's Promise."

Wednesday, Oct. 1, a meeting of the Undergraduate Association was called to elect officers for the ensuing year. A nominating committee was appointed to nominate officers to be voted on at a later meeting. A committee to collect dues before the next meeting was also appointed. This latter committee is proving itself very efficient.

ABBOTT-HERSEY

Mr. Ralph Abbott of Bethel and Miss Esther Hersey of Mechanic Falls were united in marriage last Wednesday evening by Rev. H. S. Trueman, the single ring services being used.

Mr. Abbott is the son of Mr. Morton T. Abbott and a fellow well liked while Mrs. Abbott was one of the estimable young ladies of Mechanic Falls. Their friends wish them much happiness.

costs. Every school had a part, and in addition to the several hundred children assembled in the hall many parents and interested citizens came in to watch the show. It was a worth-while event for Rumford and Oxford county. Agricultural Instructor Danforth is a star performer in handling a crowd of children. He kept things moving rapidly, and maintained wonderful order, allowing the youngsters to have a few minutes, now and then, in which to give vent to their desire to shake the roof with their shouts and cheers.

The Holland school started the entertainment program with a song and then followed 16 girls from the Junior High, all attired in white caps and aprons, each bearing aloft a vegetable whose praises she sounded in a few lines of verse which also told the story of how that particular vegetable should be properly cooked.

Little Lillian Demers, age five, from the Virginia school, sang a sweet lullaby. Next came six couples of Blakes school pupils in a folk song and dance. Then the Pettengill school held the stage for a few minutes, its scholars taking part in a folk game. A group of little Indians and squaws from the Virginia third grade came out in their war paint and feathers and danced to weird music. Oscar Taylor and Janet Brown, a sweet little pair, sang a "Choo, choo" song and after them came eight Chisholm girls in a swing song that had a lot of rhythm. Hilarious, hilarious, Old Nekoma and their companions of the forest, were cleverly impersonated by costumed children from the Virginia third grade, a sturdy little chap with a long memory repeating the favorite Longellow story as they performed. Finally, larger girls from the Virginia school appeared in a pumpkin drill that was cleverly performed.

Of course there had to be a sandwich in among the program numbers a few remarks from local and State leaders, but they were of lower consequence, for it was children's night.

The special prize-winners had an interesting. Adolph Talbot, who was State champion in the club garden contest last year, topped the list in his class on this occasion, and was given a set of garden tools. Stewart Martin, for the best potatoes, was given a special prize of \$2, and Donald Seymour, for the best kept record of his season's work received a set of garden tools. Margaret McCarthy, age 11, a daughter of Judge Matthew McCarthy, had the best story and she read it in a manner quite in keeping with its excellence. She won a first prize.

(Continued on page 8)

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Sunday: Morning worship with sermon by the pastor at 10:45, followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Sunday School at 12:15.

Christian Endeavor service in the evening at seven o'clock. Topic, Training in Citizenship.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. Curtis, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Rally Day will be observed a week from next Sunday, Oct. 13.

METHODIST CHURCH

Sergeant Edwin Wilson spoke in the Methodist church last Sunday morning, his subject being "Work." Mrs. Vinal McLain of Strong sang an impressive solo.

After the talk the Rally Day exercises were carried out. Miss Marlain Bonan gave the welcoming poem. The exercises were very interesting.

Sunday evening N. R. Springer showed pictures on the screen of "The Mission Work in China," also pictures in the "Life of Abraham Lincoln." The lecture was very interesting and instructive.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Morning service at 10:45. Subject of the sermon next Sunday, "The End of the World—When?" Sunday School at 12, and the evening meeting at 7. Everybody welcome and invited.

The Rally Day services last Sunday in all departments of the church were a successful effort to reawaken interest in church, Sunday School and Young People's Union, as evidenced by the increased attendance at each service and the interest manifested.

In place of the regular choir several young ladies occupied the singers places, and Miss Berenice Keniston sang a solo which was very nicely rendered. The outlook for a larger Sunday School, Union and Church, and better because larger, and larger because better, is full of promise.

BETHEL AND VICINITY

Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Trueman left Thursday for their new home in Flanagan, Long Island, N. Y., making the trip by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cobb of Cleveland, Ohio, were guests of Mr. Cobb's cousin, Mrs. F. B. Tuell, and family last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Robertson were called to Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, by the illness of their son, Percy, who is in a hospital there.

Mrs. Joel P. Swett and daughters, Cleo and Hobena, who have been employed at Poland Springs this summer, returned home Saturday.

Mr. D. O. Hill and daughter, Marion, and Misses Mary Gammon and Lena Newcomb of West Paris were guests of Mrs. Ida Douglass last week.

Mr. Jameson Finney of Dixfield was the guest of friends in town; Saturday. He joined the Masons on their trip to Magalloway the first of the week.

Mr. William Bingham, 2nd, after an absence of nine months, has returned to Bethel for a short stay. He intends to spend the winter in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cole, who have lived in Bethel thirty years, left Tuesday for their new home in Greene, Me., where they have purchased a farm.

Mrs. W. C. Bryant was the first one to get a deer this season. Mrs. Bryant shot an eight point buck on the first day the law permitted hunting deer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Curtis and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Valentine attended the Oxford County Association of Congregational Churches at Mexico, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ashby and son, Ernest, and Miss Ruby Ashby of Presque Isle, Me., were guests of their sister, Mrs. R. R. Tibbets, and family the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Annis entertained Mrs. Annis' brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Brackett, and sons, Mr. Lee Cobb and wife of Westbrook, Me., last Wednesday.

Prof. and Mrs. Allen Richardson of Durham, N. H., and Miss Blanche Richardson of Mechanic Falls were called home by the illness of their father, Mr. A. B. Richardson, who had a severe attack of indigestion but is now much improved.

BETHEL INN

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Garrison, Philadelphia, Pa., stopped overnight at the Inn on the 5th.

D. S. Owen, Miss Elizabeth and Mary Owen of Philadelphia, Pa., spent Tuesday night at the Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Newkirk, Radnor, Pa., have been at the Inn the past week, leaving for home via Woodstock, Vt., the 8th.

Judge and Mrs. Clarence Hale, Mrs. I. E. Kimball, Miss Rollins, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Emory, Jr., and Miss Emery of Portland, Me., were overnight guests at the Inn the 7th.

Mrs. Gardner Gayley, Mrs. Caderlander Jones, maid and chauffeur, of New York spent the night of the 7th at Bethel Inn on their way home from their summer place at Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Wright of Philadelphia, Pa., were at the Inn the past week. Mr. Wright is a lover of fishing and hunting and makes a trip into this section each year to enjoy the sport.

Mrs. Mary Upson Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Hale and Miss Helen Smith of Unionville, Conn., are spending a few days in Bethel. Mrs. Rose is a sister of W. J. Upson, one of the owners of Bethel Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Potter, Miss Potter and Kenneth Heath of Seabreeze, Fla., were dinner guests at the Inn the 7th. Mr. Potter is president of the Potter Hotel Co., owning the Seabreeze, Fla., and other large hotels.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Seaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ligg, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Eldred of Worcester, Mass., met at the Inn, Tuesday night, while touring through the mountains. Dr. and Mrs. Eldred are on their wedding trip and were surprised by finding friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick West and Mr. and Mrs. John M. Blakeley of Chicago are at the Inn for an extended stay. Mrs. West has been in Bethel a number of times and spent the entire winter here some years ago, making many friends who were delighted to welcome her to Bethel again.

TEACHERS' RECEPTION

Friday evening the W. C. T. U. gave the teachers a reception. Garland Chapin was made homelike and cheery and a pleasant and social evening was spent. The program consisted of introductory remarks by the President, Mrs. O. M. Mason; piano duet, Mrs. Nellie Brickett and Miss Celestine Flint; address of welcome, Mrs. Curtis, to which Supr. Lord responded heartily and spoke of the needs of our schools; remarks by Rev. J. H. Little and Rev. W. C. Curran; Dr. J. H. Wright sang a solo with his daughter, Miss Vivian Wright, accompanied and the hearty recall showed the appreciation of the audience. Prof. Hanscom and Mrs. Addie Vandenkerckhoven gave most pleasing readings, and Miss Marjorie Fairwell rendered a piano solo.

After the program came the refreshments of ice cream and cake and a social hour. The guests expressed their appreciation and the Union certainly was happy to become in closer touch with our teachers and the schools. The W. C. T. U. wish to extend thanks to each one who helped to make this program a success.

VARIETY SHOW

At the home of Mrs. W. H. Young, Friday evening, a very pleasant shower was given Miss Mildred Morgan in honor of her approaching marriage to Mr. Roland Noyers of Norway.

The rooms were tastefully decorated with autumn leaves and potted plants, the effect was charming and added much to the delightful social hour.

At the completion of the program of music and readings, a tinkling of bells was heard and a cart decorated with the National colors and drawn by Kathlyn and Barbara Herrick passed through the rooms, and the bride elect was showered with beautiful gifts of table linen, luncheon set, cut glass, china, money, and other pretty and useful things, too numerous to mention. Delicious refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

The W. R. C. to which Mrs. Young was a guest for a long and happy

Typewriter to let by the week or month. 50c per week, \$2.00 per month. Inquire at

CITIZEN OFFICE

Will pay 2 cents per pound for clean rags, suitable for wiping purposes.

CITIZEN OFFICE

GRANGE NEWS

PARIS GRANGE

Paris Grange was called to order by W. Master W. C. Thayer. Oct. 30 and 31 were fixed as the dates for the Grange Fair and it is to be a good one. A drama will be presented each evening. Oct. 18 is to be the 45th anniversary of Paris Grange, when an all day meeting and a dinner will be served. All members are urged to be present.

FRANKLIN GRANGE

Franklin Grange held its regular meeting Saturday evening, Oct. 4. There were forty-five members present and one visitor, Mrs. Sabrina Jackson of South Paris Grange. After the regular business session the Lecturer gave the following program:

Singing, Swanes River, Grange Cooperation of Home and School, Piano Solo, eucore, Sister Wiscoe, Speech, Economics, Original Poems, Sister Jackson, So. Paris Grange.

Singing, My Bonny, Grange At the next meeting, Saturday evening, Oct. 18, the first and second degrees will be given.

OXFORD POMONA GRANGE

Oxford Pomona Grange held a very interesting meeting with Round Mountain Grange on Tuesday, Oct. 7, with a large number present.

There were three candidates to be initiated, and while the officers were getting ready the roll of the different Granges were called. All seemed to be in a flourishing condition.

After the work a recess for dinner was called and over 160 partook of the beautiful repast served by the ladies of Round Mountain Grange.

At one-thirty o'clock the Grange was called to order and the following literary program was given:

Address of Welcome, Mr. Kimball, Response, G. W. Q. Perham, Music, Round Mountain Grange, Reading, Mrs. Bruce, Address, H. M. Tucker, from the Dept. of Agriculture of Bangor, Address, Sanitary Milk, Mr. Brown of Augusta, Reading, eucore, Alta Cummings, Remarks, Leslie McIntire, Music, Choir, Closing piece.

NOTICE

I have opened my new repair shop on Mechanic street, Bethel, and am now prepared to give the best service possible in auto repair work. I have a full line of genuine Ford parts, also Firestone tires and other accessories. Special prices for winter overhauling.

ARTHUR HERRICK, Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE

I will be at Maple Inn, Bethel, the last Tuesday and Wednesday of each month, and at Dixfield the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month. Prices as low as consistent with good work and good goods.

Address all communications to home address, EDGAR A. HALL, Optometrist, Lock Box 234, Mechanic Falls, Maine.

DANCING CLASSES

Sheaf Dancing Classes will be held in Grange Hall, Bethel, every Tuesday. Adults from 8 to 10 P. M., 50c per lesson; children at 4.30, 45.00 for 12 lessons. Children's classes and private lessons by appointment. The teacher may be found at Maple Inn or Grange Hall.

Classes are held in Gorham on Mondays and Norway on Saturdays.

NOTICE

I have purchased a elder press and am prepared to make elder. The press is on the old Sanborn place, Middle Intervale.

WALTER BALENTINE, Middle Intervale, Bethel, Maine. 10-2-31-p.

DR. MARY F. FALK

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
1 Urquhart St., Rumford, Maine
Phone 215-21

DANCE

There will be a dance at West Bethel Grange Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 10, 10-2-31.

WILLIAM F. FALK, 10-2-31

WANT COLUMN

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents. Each word more than 25: One week, 1 cent and each additional week, 1/2 cent.

SHOES

Large Stock. Well Bought. Moderately Priced.

All kinds of Rubbers and Lumbermen's Outfits; new rubbers put on old tops.

YOUNG'S SHOE STORE

Phone—14-4

FOR SALE

A 20 h. p. Fairbanks gasoline engine in good condition. Inquire of J. U. PURINGTON, Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE

The house and furniture known as the E. A. Smith place on Main street, now run as a boarding house with good patronage. Good reasons for selling. Inquire of

MRS. CLIFFORD MERRILL, 10-2-31-p Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE

One Jersey cow, just freshened; also a Ford automobile. Inquire of P. O. LAPHAM, Main Street, Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE

White Chester pigs. Come and see them or write to MOSES R. DAVIS, R. F. D. 1, Bethel, Me.

FOR SALE

Squash and Pie Pumpkins in small or large lots. Inquire of A. VAN DEN KERCKHOVEN, Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE

Cedar shingles. Inquire of YEAB BEAN, R. F. D. 1, Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE

First class saddle horse. Bargain for somebody. Inquire of ELLIOTT BICH, R. F. D. 2, Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE

6 flour barrels, 3 elder barrels. I. M. CLARK, Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE

Gold fish. Inquire of Alton and Edwin Hutchinson, R. F. D. 4, Bethel, Me., Telephone 23-2. 10-2-31-p

MEN WANTED

Men wanted to chop and saw birch and hardwood by cord in North Newry. Also teams and teamsters to yard and haul by cord. We will give contract to reliable party to deliver from 500 to 1,000 cords into mill yard at good price. Apply soon as possible to Wm. P. M. BRAUN & SONS, INC., North Newry, Maine. 10-2-31-p

WANTED

Woman to do general housework in family of two. Address Box 12, Bethel, Maine. 10-2

Wood Ashes and air-slacked lime for your Fall Fertilizer. Inquire of SIMON STAHL & SON, Berlin, N. H.

WANTED

A few more washings to do at my home on Mill Hill. I go out working, 25 cents an hour here in the village and will go out some evening to save for children as their parents can go out for 50 cents an evening. I have a phone. 33-4

MRS. ALICE V. HOLMAN, Mill Hill, Bethel, Maine.

WANTED

District Manager for Bethel and vicinity. Good proposition. Free School of Instruction. Address Massachusetts Bonding Insurance Company, Assistant Vice President, Department, Engineer, Michigan. Capital \$1,000,000.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL
BETHEL, MAINE

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1919.

NORWAY

Elizabeth Crockett Blake Tent, Daughters of Veterans, will meet in regular session Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Friday evening, the teachers of the Universalist Sunday school will meet at the home of Mr. Cummings at 7:30 o'clock to talk over plans for the winter work.

Friday afternoon, the Ladies' Sewing Circle will meet at the home of Mrs. Everett P. Bicknell, Orchard street. At the meeting last week there was a good number present and the hostess, Mrs. William F. Jones, surprised the members by serving refreshments, which were greatly enjoyed.

Among those who are attending the Music Festival in Portland this week are Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. Herne, Mrs. George W. Holmes, Mrs. Susan Craigie, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cummings, Mrs. Henry B. Foster, Miss Lauretta Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence M. Carroll, Madam Carroll and Miss Ruth Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Z. L. Merchant, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Cummings, Miss Ruth Cummings, Miss Marion Tucker and Miss Myra Noble, Miss Carrie Tucker and Miss Alice Barden of West Paris, who goes with the Norway party.

Notwithstanding cloudy skies and threatening rain, crowds attended the fair at North Waterford, Saturday.

Mrs. and Herman Fleneman, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace George and daughter, Betty, Rochester, N. H., and Miss Marie Butler of Manchester, N. H., were guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Hutchins, at the Falls.

James P. Edwards is visiting his mother in Haverhill, Mass.

George Hill of South Waterford has issued the Golden C. Foster place on Pike's Hill for a year, and will move his family there at once.

Mrs. Walter Lock, who has been at South Portland several weeks, has returned home somewhat improved in health.

Miss Moral McKee of North Lovell, who graduated from Norway High school this year, is clerking at the James N. Tabbs store.

Miss Virginia Hall strayed the ligaments in her ankle while going down the schoolhouse hill, Thursday. Although not serious, she is confined to the house for two weeks probably.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hallow of Waterville, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Russell and Mrs. Elizabeth of Norway Center, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Edwards of South Paris and Mr. DeCoster were recent guests of Mrs. Jesse P. Edwards, Bethel street.

Wesley Brett, foreman of the Carrell Johnson making room, John Carter, and Glen Lake representatives of the United States Machinery Co., and Herman A. Richardson went to Oiled, Saturday, in Mr. Richardson's car for the week end. Edward Connor and Mr. Cane, also of the U. S. M. Co., left Norway by train and joined the rest of the party at Oiled. They stepped at a camp owned by a member of the party.

Frank P. Jones and daughter, Miss Beatrice, and Mrs. Ellen Meares left Monday for Indianapolis, Ind., where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Carl Meares. Mrs. Meares will remain for the winter.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a running or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrh of the Eustachian tube cured by our Catarrh Cure, Jones & Co., Inc., 233 N. 2nd St., St. Paul, Minn.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Mrs. Luella Walker and Mrs. May Robinson were Sunday callers at Arthur Newton's at Gilbertville.

Miss Blanche Goddard spent the week end at home.

Friends of Mrs. Ethel Mower (nee Miss Ethel Kidder) of Brawley, Calif., will be sorry to learn that her little boy has small pox, although not seriously ill.

The Hallowing Reading Club will meet Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frank A. Danforth, Pleasant street. The program includes roll call, and "Woman's Work in Clives, Thrift."

The drive committee at the Universalist church are to meet Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of Stephen B. Cummings, Main street, when plans will be made for completing the drive.

One of the pleasant affairs of the week was the social at the Congregational church, Thursday evening, when the parish gathered for the first of a series of socials which are to be held during the winter. A large number were present. A pleasant entertainment was presented the program consisting of readings, vocal and instrumental music, and a variety of games were played. Refreshments in attractive variety were served, and altogether the evening was one of unusual pleasure.

A surprise farewell party was given Friday evening, at the Akers Pleasant street studio. These of the party were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Akers, Miss Ruth Akers, Mrs. Mary Menland Stone, Miss Ruth Cummings, Miss Marion Haskell, Fredland House, Walter Bacon, and George Menland of Toledo, O. Corn and marshmallows were toasted over the large open fire and music was enjoyed on the guitar, mandolin, and ukulele. Story telling was interspersed. The evening's festivities ended with a musicale at Mr. Akers' residence, the piano being added to the other instruments with Miss Ruth Cummings at the piano who rendered some beautiful selections. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are both artists in New York, and return home the early part of this week. Mr. Berry has been at the Akers studio all summer devoting his time to sketching. Mrs. Berry recently submitted to surgery in New York, and has been at the studio for the past two weeks, where she has made a fine convalescence. They have made many friends in town during their stay.

Funeral services for Mrs. Rachael L. Pride were held Friday afternoon at the home of her son, Walter H. Pride, Main street. Rev. Chester G. Miller, pastor of the Universalist church, officiated. The bearers were Harold Perry, F. C. Green, Ferdinand P. Swan and Charles Gannett, all old neighbors of the deceased from Norway Lake. There was an abundance of beautiful flowers, tokens of love and esteem. Interment was in Pine Grove cemetery.

Daniel W. Heavry of Michigan, son of the late Porter C. Heavry, who passed away last Monday, arrived Friday, and will accompany the remains of his father to the Grover Hill cemetery in Bethel. Funeral services were held at 11 o'clock.

At the Universalist church, Sunday afternoon, Miss Ruth Akers was the soloist and rendered a beautiful selection.

George W. Kimball with his mother, Mrs. Nellie Leavitt, of Stark, N. H., were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Millard Clough.

Arthur Herlick has finished work for A. B. Kimball and is working for Arthur Dean.

Mrs. Carolyn Brock of Boston, Mass., is visiting her friend, Mrs. Via Parsons, at Geo. Hapgood's.

Mrs. Eugene Millett and sons, Harold and Harold of Norway, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Abner H. Kimball.

C. P. Upton was home over Sunday from Norway, where he has employment.

Miss Celis Kimball is attending the Academy in Bethel.

George Harris of Truro, N. B., was a recent guest of his sister, Mrs. Abner H. Kimball.

tion to violin obligato by Miss Marion Haskell, who assisted with the organ sections and the hymns. After the service Holy Communion was observed.

Albert C. Hollingsworth has purchased the Moses P. Stiles dwelling on Cottage street. He will occupy the upstairs rent. Mr. Hollingsworth recently sold his house on Hazen street to Miss Ethel I. Bradbury.

Mrs. Alice R. Danforth, Mrs. Everett F. Bicknell, Mrs. Mary Cole, Mrs. Stephen B. Cummings, Mrs. William F. Jones and Maford Mann represented the Sunday school at the Oxford County Sunday School Convention at South Paris this week.

Harry Rust W. B. C., held regular meeting Thursday evening with a plea social at 0.45 preceding the lodge session.

HANOVER

Mrs. C. P. Saunders is on the sick list, also her mother who is visiting her. L. A. Roberts is filling his slot.

Colds are quite prevalent throughout the town.

E. W. Stearns, wife and son motored to Prince Edward Island two weeks ago to visit Mrs. Stearns' people. They expect to be gone two weeks.

A. T. Powers, accompanied by his wife and two sons have gone to Tilton, N. H., to visit his wife's people. They went by auto and will be gone about ten days.

Several from this place went to the Fair at Waterford, Saturday.

Frank Bartlett and wife from Colorado are visiting his sisters, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Marjha Bartlett.

LOCKE'S MILLS

Marion Swift of Lewiston is enjoying a week's vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Swift.

Annie Cross of Norway visited relatives the week end.

Ella Roberts and family were Sunday guests of relatives in Greenwood.

Fred Morton visited with relatives in Portland and vicinity the week end.

Mrs. William Smith and baby have returned to their home at Staten Island, N. Y., after staying with her parents for the summer.

Bad colds are quite prevalent in town.

Quite a few from here attended Waterford Fair, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reed are enjoying a vacation with relatives in West Paris and other places.

MARSHALL DISTRICT

Nearly everyone attended the "World's Fair" and reported a good time.

Mr. Robert Hunt, Arthur Hunt and Mr. Millett of Norway were recent callers at Geo. Briggs'.

Misses Nina and Irene Briggs went to Norway, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Paine were at her father's, Mr. Fred Littlefield's, Sunday.

Mr. W. Jones and family of North Waterford were callers at Will Bird's, Sunday.

BONGO POND

George W. Kimball with his mother, Mrs. Nellie Leavitt, of Stark, N. H., were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Millard Clough.

Arthur Herlick has finished work for A. B. Kimball and is working for Arthur Dean.

Mrs. Carolyn Brock of Boston, Mass., is visiting her friend, Mrs. Via Parsons, at Geo. Hapgood's.

Mrs. Eugene Millett and sons, Harold and Harold of Norway, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Abner H. Kimball.

C. P. Upton was home over Sunday from Norway, where he has employment.

Miss Celis Kimball is attending the Academy in Bethel.

George Harris of Truro, N. B., was a recent guest of his sister, Mrs. Abner H. Kimball.

MANURIAL VALUE OF FEEDING STUFFS

Can This be Recovered (Conserved) on Ordinary Farms

The proportion of the total nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash of feeds which may be recovered in the manure depends upon the age and kind of animal. Considering the young growing animals, those giving milk and those doing work it is a common text book estimate "that from the feed supplied farm stock about 80 per cent of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash is ordinarily in the feces and the urine." How much of this may actually find its way back to the soil is of prime importance in economic farming.

In the experiment in sheep husbandry begun in 1914 at Highmoor Farm by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station an apparently large waste of the plant food contained in the feeds was observed. The manure was kept under the sheep during the winter, as is ordinarily practiced everywhere. The value of the manure is of great importance in the margin between profit and loss an experiment was conducted so that the manure would be stored under what seemed to be the best conditions practicable for an ordinary farm. The plan was to keep account of all food eaten, store the manure in a well-lighted manure platform and keep it worked by swine so as to prevent freezing. It was arranged so that, if the surface dried, liquid from the lower part of the platform could be pumped over the top, or it could if necessary be wet with water from the hose. As there are two cows and three horses kept during the winter at the farm, the manure platform was built in two sections so that an experiment with this mixed manure could be carried on at the same time as that from the sheep.

The feed and bedding used by the about 100 sheep consisted of 52,575 pounds of mixed hay, 7,075 pounds of oat straw, 6,000 pounds of clover hay, 150 pounds of rutabaga turnips, 4,700 pounds of bran, 600 pounds of middlings, 1,500 pounds of corn meal, 2,100 pounds of oats, 476 pounds of linseed meal and 200 pounds of gluten meal. The cows and the horses used 24,650 pounds of mixed hay, 3,250 pounds of straw, 1,000 pounds of bran, 1,300 pounds of corn meal and cracked corn, 4,025 pounds of oats, 300 pounds of linseed meal and 100 pounds of middlings. A bunch of swine were kept on the manure so that they could go from one part of the manure platform to the other. They were fed 10,500 pounds of rutabagas, 1,700 pounds of corn, 1,600 pounds of middlings and 500 pounds of bran. As the droppings from the swine were for the most part made on the sheep manure part of the platform, the plant food in their feed was added to that of the sheep.

The feeding stuffs were not sampled and analyzed but their plant food content was computed from average analyses of similar materials. The manure was weighed when it was drawn to the fields and each load was sampled. The final composite sample of each kind of manure was analyzed.

The feed (including that of the swine) and the bedding for the sheep carried approximately 1177 pounds of nitrogen, 564 pounds of phosphoric acid and 1485 pounds of potash. The sheep manure weighed 125,705 pounds and carried 931 pounds of nitrogen, 490 pounds of phosphoric acid and 1307 pounds of potash.

The feed and bedding for the horses and cows carried 529 pounds of nitrogen, 207 pounds of phosphoric acid and 676 pounds of potash. The mixed manure weighed 76,870 pounds and carried 351 pounds of nitrogen, 146 pounds of phosphoric acid and 384 pounds of potash.

Seventy-nine per cent of the nitrogen, 87 per cent of the phosphoric acid and 87 per cent of the potash in the feeding stuffs used were found in the sheep manure and 61 per cent of the nitrogen, 68 per cent of the phosphoric acid and 67 per cent of the potash in the food and bedding given the cows and horses was found in the mixed manure. The recovery of the plant food, in the case of sheep was as high as one could expect and agrees with the theory very well indeed. In the case of manure from the horses and cows the trough behind the cows was not water tight and there were not sufficient absorbents used to take up all the liquid excreta. Also the horses were used more or less upon the road and their droppings when they were out of the barn were lost.

These trials with the manure platform and swine indicate that by a little care most of the plant food can be conserved and that the profit on the manure will make good return on the investment and the added plant food saved will all be clear profit. And this conserved plant food will in many cases be the difference between keeping live stock at profit or keeping them at a loss.

The manure platform which was built for handling this manure in an economical way is working satisfactorily. It can be cheaply installed and will pay its cost the first year. It will be described in another letter of this series.

FRANK B. WOODS, Director.

WE CAN PRINT MOST ANYTHING AT THIS OFFICE. CONSULT US BEFORE YOU SEND YOUR WORK OUT OF TOWN.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASS'N SPENT \$97,817,005 ON WAR WORK

Finance Committee Reports on Gigantic Task Accomplished—\$2,432,089 Loss Operating Canteens

New York—The National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, through its finance committee, have made public a detailed statement of its receipts and expenditures for war work in this country and abroad in the period between April 28, 1917, and March 31, 1919. In a supplementary announcement the War Work Council explained that this is not a final report. Its war service, having reached its maximum in March of this year, is being continued in the United States and foreign countries and the collection on all unpaid United War Work campaign pledges is vitally necessary in order to complete the work of the various organizations.

The council received, in the period covered by the report, an aggregate of \$125,282,359. Of this amount, \$123,254,052 was contributed by the people of the United States in the three campaigns conducted to finance Y. M. C. A. war work.

A detailed statement of the Association's expenditures for work in the home camps shows that 950 buildings were constructed in the six military departments at a cost of \$7,698,984. In maintaining and operating these buildings the Y. M. C. A. expended \$3,965,735.

The concerts, vaudeville and other entertainment provided the men on this side cost the Y. M. C. A. \$1,166,767. Its motion picture shows in the home camps cost \$2,325,271. It provided athletic supplies and physical director to carry out its athletic program at an expense of \$1,602,173. It expended \$232,623 for writing materials and for financing camp newspapers and publications.

The religious work in the home camps was done at an expense of \$2,105,816. For educational literature, lectures, French instruction and library service the Association spent \$1,192,737, and for sex hygiene education and literature \$73,704. Other items include \$250,634 for war work in the Canal Zone, Porto Rico, the Philippines and other territories, \$192,344 for work among the employees of munitions plants and other war industries; and \$442,061 for work with the Students' Army Training Corps.

The Y. M. C. A.'s work overseas with the A. E. F., from its inception to the end of last March, also is stated in detail. In this period, it is shown that \$1,801,771 was spent for home and abroad, \$2,350,421 for furniture, equipment and motion picture outfits, and \$1,014,337 for operation of huts and field units. The Y. M. C. A. further spent, for motor transport and miscellaneous equipment, \$2,671,733; for motor transport devoted exclusively to its canteen service, \$30,296; and for operation and maintenance of its motor transport, \$1,170,761.

The statement shows that supplies worth \$1,794,771 were distributed free to the doughboys. That Y. M. C. A. Christmas gifts and entertainments represented an expenditure of \$651,563, and that it supplied writing materials, free newspapers, etc., to overseas men, to the value of \$2,356,308. In operating the leave areas in various parts of France, the Y. M. C. A. spent \$531,601, and in managing a chain of hostels for the men on leave in the larger cities it expended \$477,956.

On its overseas religious work the Y. M. C. A. spent \$467,534, on its education and library work, \$291,832. Its concerts and entertainments were given at a cost of \$80,263 and its motion picture shows at a cost of \$1,066,767. Its overseas athletic program cost it \$1,967,301.

Through the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., \$10,613,636 was expended, from the beginning of operations in 1917 to the end of last March, in work with the Allied armies, and \$1,055,521 in work with prisoners of war. Of the sum of these two items the War Work Council contributed \$14,462,175.

The expenditures with the Allied armies included \$9,733,744 for France; \$197,345 for Great Britain; \$3,135,161 for Italy; \$1,805,925 for Russia and \$380,624 for other Allied countries.

For the prisoners of war in Germany the Y. M. C. A. spent \$117,385, in Denmark, \$59,537, in Austria-Hungary, \$116,512, in Switzerland, \$121,959, in Turkey, \$46,296, and in other countries, \$39,846.

The summary of the report shows that for its work among the men under arms in the United States the Y. M. C. A. spent in all, \$20,137,108. Its work among the men of the A. E. F. cost \$12,057,242. The total expenditure for Allied armies and prisoners of war was \$32,194,350. The cost of selecting, recruiting, training and paying the sustenance and traveling expenses of its secretaries was \$3,064,503. Administrative, general activities, campaign and publicity expenses disbursed in New York totaled \$2,184,802.

Two items of loss are charged to expenditures for this period. One represents a loss on the operation of host exchanges and canteens totaling \$1,173,984. Due to the depreciation in values of French and Eng-

lish currency the overseas figures were converted at the market rates, resulting in a book loss of \$2,432,089.

For the period ending last March, the grand total of expenditures made by the War Work Council was \$97,817,005. This left on March 31, 1919, a balance of \$27,465,854, which, with the payment of pledges to the United War Work Campaign still remaining unpaid, is expected to be sufficient to support the work from April 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919.

In accounting for this balance, the statement lists assets of the War Work Council on March 31, 1919, to a total of \$45,333,156. These included \$8,835,831 in cash on hand, and assets overseas amounting to \$15,761,676. The Y. M. C. A. also had on that date canteen supplies on hand and in transit to the value of \$5,392,591, and outstanding accounts totaling \$9,735,266.

On the same date its current liabilities and reserves amounted to \$15,807,312, including \$2,792,964 in bills and salaries due in the United States and \$6,594,720 due overseas. There was charged against it \$1,827,285 representing remittances received from the men of the A. E. F. for transfer to the United States. It owed the British, French and United States governments, for transportation and supplies, \$3,022,538.

The finance committee's statement appears over the signatures of George W. Perkins, chairman of the committee; Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer of the War Work Council; and H. W. Wilmet, controller. The books were examined and the statement certified to by Prince, Waterhouse & Co., public accountants.

BELGIAN GIRL A WONDER WORKER

Expresses Her Gratitude to Soldiers of U. S. by Serving in Y. M. C. A. Hut.

Antwerp, Belgium (By Mail).—Every morning when the two or three railway coach loads of American soldiers from the Third Army, in Belgium on leave, arrive in the big central station here the men get their first thrill and it's a puzzle, for coming down the line to welcome them is a smiling and gracious young woman who is dressed as an American Y. M. C. A. girl, but who speaks with a slight foreign accent. She informs them all that a sight-seeing party will be made up as soon as they are checked in, that it will visit the national art museum, all the principal places of interest in the city, that all who wish to come will be welcome, and that she will be the guide.

The concluding announcement settles it—nearly all the soldiers, be they colonels or bucks, come right along. The result is that most of them see the works of great masters through the eyes of one who understands them—for the guide is herself an artist—and spend the whole day absorbing the beauty and history of this fascinating old city.

The guide is Miss Nita Wambach, daughter of Emilie Wambach, Director of the Royal Academy, and of Mrs. Mary Wambach, whose paintings have been exhibited in the Salon d'Honneur in Brussels. Miss Nita works hard from morning till night, not for money but to show her gratitude as a Belgian to the soldiers from America.

Madeleine Wambach has personally enough to lead a crowd of doughboys into the desert of Sahara without losing a follower, so such an unusual town as Antwerp has following steadily grows. Men who have taken the trip before see her American army marching into the great cathedral of the Guild Houses of the Steen and John II. And from the time she meets her soldiers in morning till the 6 p. m. train leaves for Brussels, she never deserts them. At noon she takes them to the Anglo-Belge Y. M. C. A. for luncheon, at 5 o'clock the sight-seeing trip ends, but she volunteers to conduct those who wished to buy souvenirs and art products in the best shops and help de their shopping.

When the Germans entered Belgium in 1914 the Wambach family left Antwerp for a town near Holland. The Germans reached that place, too, in a short while, and gave the inhabitants only six hours to leave before invading the town. Miss Wambach had to walk to the border, several miles away, as there was no time to wait for a train or even to collect one's baggage.

From Holland she went to England, where she was seriously received. But before leaving Belgium she had begun working for the wounded in hospitals, and staying for them, and she later returned to Brussels to resume that work. In Brussels she joined the American Y. M. C. A. and became one of the most valued assistants of Mrs. Vincent Astor, who was regional director there. Later she served as a Y. M. C. A. girl in Bagin Hut, London.

THE HOME CIR

Pleasant Reveries—A umn Dedicated to Mothers as they join Home Circle at Eve Tide

ALTERING CHILDREN'S C

Miriam H. MacDougall

With each change of season or of growing children finds m ing of clothing necessary. At youngsters seem to grow at a heard of, and unless one has ery known provision for lett and widening out, garments the most new must be discarded. vent a great drain on the fami the mother must exercise much ily, and my own experience has these ideas:

First, I try on each garment a little blank book I write tions necessary, as, "White lengthen skirt to thirty inches, belt to twenty-two inches," et ing each child's list by itself. a great help. It saves time not relying on the dress at the tin tering, but in finding or waiting child. In the same book I set d child's measurements, sleeve etc., taken at this time. If ne rial is required, a note of it is once, and before the next shop the list is consulted—it is so ha member all the little things that required.

Tailors use a hard chalk for m and it leaves a sharp, distinct it does not brush off too easily. I excelent in marking the botto gored skirt for turning a hem marking perforations (as for My piece is about one-eighth of thick and two inches square much easier to handle than the o kind.

Sometimes I cut shirt or dress as long as though the cuffs were I gather them at the wrist twic ing the second row about one a half inches from the first. By al the cuff up to the second row of g I am sure of an extra inch and a sleeve-length any time I rip the slip it down and restitch it. I done this with light-weight v goods as well as cotton. Another

is to gather the lower edge of the cuff by hand, and apply the de little band just out of sight. Wh sleeve becomes short, slip the cuff until its upper edge just covers hand. I like this way better.

By making the dresses as long- ed as they can be and fit well, and adjusting the belt, much work saved. At first the lower edge of belt should come where the waist skirt join, and when a longer ed desired the belt may be slipped and the upper edge may be place the seam. These belts may be turne an inch or two at each end, to a for an increase in waist measure. I hems and tucks are a great help, as they are stitched with fine thread a fine needle is used it is much easie to make. I think they look bet rip very easily when sewed with n thread, and this leaves almost no when taken out. A perfectly good d became too tight across the shoul for my little girl, and by setting few lengthwise strips of insertion waist was sufficiently enlarged and so prettier than before.

If possible, I have enough mate like each wash dress to make a new of sleeves or for patching and tal ing. I tack a loop of cotton or tape the biggest piece I have like each d and hang it in the closet. When dress goes to the wash this goes, t

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If possible, I have enough mate like each wash dress to make a new

THE HOME CIRCLE

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide

ALTERING CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

Miriam H. MacDougall

With each change of season the mother of growing children finds much altering of clothing necessary. At times the youngsters seem to grow at a rate unheard of, and unless one has made every known provision for letting down and widening out, garments that are almost new must be discarded. To prevent a great drain on the family purse, the mother must exercise much ingenuity, and my own experience has evolved these ideas:

First, I try on each garment, and in a little blank book I write the alterations necessary, as, "White dress—lengthen skirt to thirty inches, enlarge belt to twenty-two inches," etc., keeping each child's list by itself. This is a great help. It saves time not only in trying on the dress at the time of altering, but in finding or waiting for the child. In the same book I set down each child's measurements, sleeve length, etc., taken at this time. If new material is required, a note of it is made at once, and before the next shopping trip the list is consulted—it is so hard to remember all the little things that may be required.

Tailors use a hard chalk for marking, and it leaves a sharp, distinct line that does not brush off too easily. I find it excellent in marking the bottom of a gown, skirt for turning a hem and in marking perforations (as for tucks). My piece is about one-eighth of an inch thick and two inches square and is much easier to handle than the ordinary kind.

Sometimes I cut shirt or dress sleeves as long as though the cuffs were required. I gather them at the wrist twice, having the second row about one and one-half inches from the first. By slipping the cuff up to the second row of gathers, I am sure of an extra inch and a half in sleeve length any time I rip the cuff, slip it down and restitch it. I have done this with light-weight woolen goods as well as cotton. Another way is to gather the lower edge of the sleeve into a tiny band, and apply the finished cuff by hand, being careful to have the little band just out of sight. When the sleeve becomes short, slip the cuff down until its upper edge just covers this band. I like this way better.

By making the dresses as long-waisted as they can be and fit well, and then adjusting the belt, much work can be saved. At first the lower edge of the belt should come where the waist and skirt join, and when a longer effect is desired the belt may be slipped down and the upper edge may be placed at the seams. These belts may be turned in an inch or two at each end, to allow for an increase in waist measure. Deep belts and tucks are a great help, and if they are stitched with fine thread and a fine needle is used it is much easier to rip them. I think they look best and rip very easily when sewed with No. 90 thread, and this leaves almost no mark when taken out. A perfectly good dress became too tight across the shoulders for my little girl, and by setting in a few lengthwise strips of insertion the waist was sufficiently enlarged and was much prettier than before.

If possible, I have enough material like each wash dress to make a new pair of sleeves or for patching and enlarging. I tack a loop of cotton or tape to the biggest piece I have like each dress and hang it in the closet. When the dress goes to the wash this goes, too.

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for women's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SNOW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Snow proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years' experience is at your service.

READ
the
Advertisements

Woman Sick Two Years
Tells How She Got Well

Miss G. I. Baird of 30 Glenville Ave., Allston, Mass., writes: "I have been sick almost two years, had four doctors with little or no relief. I was growing thin every day, went from 138 to 111. I was so discouraged I didn't know what to do. One night about three weeks ago, I picked up a paper and saw your Dr. True's Elixir, Family Laxative and Worm Expeller, advertised. I made up my mind I had worms, and the next day bought a small bottle of Dr. True's Elixir. I was surprised at the result, stomach worms some a finger long, so much slime, that looked as though it was just the skin of worms. The day before I took Dr. True's Elixir, I thought I should go wild with the crawling in my stomach. I feel like a new person, all my friends say I look no much better. I wouldn't have believed any one could feel so much better in such a short time. I can't give your medicine praise enough."

Signs of worms: Constipation, often a sore throat, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, a changed stomach, occasional gripings and pains about the navel, pale face of leaden tint, eyes heavy and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, red points on the tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever. Dr. True's Elixir, The Family Laxative and Worm Expeller, is sold by ALL DRUGGISTS.—Adv.

and, being hung with the dress, it is not forgotten. Most wash goods fade a little, and new material cannot be used with old in that case unless some such plan is followed.

When the boys' summer trousers (of wash material or knickerbockers) turn the casing (at the bottom of the legs) double—that is, I turn an inch, baste it, turn again an inch, then stitch. This is not bungling, and the trousers can be lengthened two inches if a facing is applied when this fold is ripped out. The blouse can be cut two inches longer than required and treated in the same way.

DOING HOUSEWORK IN HALF AN HOUR

"Efficiency" Homemakers Say That Women Should Do the Chores in Thirty Minutes

"I see they're trying to speed up the housewives," stated our neighbor, who owns a factory. "The efficiency experts are after 'em, I'm not saying most of us can't learn something to our profit—even women can. But when a woman who calls herself an efficiency expert in household work, tells us that a woman ought to do every bit of her housework in half an hour, and that the time will come when it can all be done in five minutes—well, I have some doubts."

"Now, I'm no household expert and I can't answer that statement as well as a practical housewife could. But I know it takes time to do anything at all."

"The other day I heard my wife telling a caller that she'd systematized her work down to an average of five hours a day, including her attention to the meals. This didn't include care of the children, but took in everything else about the house. Now that seems more reasonable to me."

"Of course, she's got the modern conveniences like polishing mops and dusters, a vacuum cleaner, up-to-the-minute gas range, etc. We send our laundry out. But even with the labor savers it takes time to operate 'em. I remember I had a notion that to clean the house with a vacuum cleaner all you had to do was to wish the vacuum cleaner on to the job. But one day I undertook to clean the house from top to bottom, with the cleaner, just before my wife got home from visiting her mother. It took me two hours and I was some tired. Now, please somebody tell me how anybody is going to do the housework in five minutes. Even using the cleaner but once a week at that rate, makes an average of seventeen minutes a day."

"I think women are figuring out how they can do their work quicker and easier, and if many husbands are like me, they're glad to help. I'm interested in these things because I figure the housework is part of my business, just as running the machinery in my factory is a part of my business. I like to think my home is well run, and I'm not a good business man if I don't know something about how it's run."

"But if these household efficiency experts go to speeding up our women to such it'll be something like what happened to me a year ago. I hired one of these factory efficiency experts to come here from New York to look over the plant and see how it could be improved. Well, he succeeded in speeding up the men to a point that looked like lots more money to me. Then I paid him \$500 and he went away from here. One week later the men struck. . . . And if we go to demanding less work from our wives they'll strike, too, by gum."

CANTON

The remains of E. R. Stevens were brought from Mexico to Canton and buried in Pine Woods cemetery. They were accompanied by relatives and friends, and a delegation of Masons from King Hiram Lodge of Dixfield held short services. A delegation was also present from Anasagunticook Lodge, No. 32, of Canton, Mr. Stevens being an honored member of both these organizations.

Hon. John P. Swasey has returned home from a hospital in Portland and is gaining in health daily. Mrs. Swasey and daughter, Miss Minnie Swasey, returned the first of last week.

Miss Tone Harlow and Miss Etta Holman of Dixfield were in town last week in the interest of Red Cross work.

Winfield Rose and family of the Summit have been visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. C. F. Oldham has returned from an extended visit with relatives in Massachusetts. She was accompanied by her nephew, Fred Russell, and two aunts, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. A. W. Ellis of Canton and Mrs. Ida Griffith of Auburn, and his mother, Mrs. Hattie Russell, who has been visiting here, returned with him to Lynn, Mass.

The work of labelling has commenced at the corn factory.

Mrs. Frank Snell of Isle Au Haute has been a guest of her father, Cyrus B. Heald, and sister, Miss Agnes Heald. Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Makepeace of Farmington and Mr. and Mrs. Leighton of Portland have been guests of Mrs. A. S. Bicknell and family.

A meeting of the citizens of Canton is called for Thursday evening, Oct. 9, at the Opera House to see what action the town will take in regard to installing electric lights in town, and other business of importance.

Mrs. Katherine Boothby attended the wedding of Harry Fuller Briggs and Miss Agnes McKenney at Auburn last week.

A good audience was present at the church Tuesday evening to listen to the able address by Dr. Geo. W. Morrow of Michigan who spoke on "America's Opportunity at Home and Overseas." His talk was both instructive and interesting. The nice little flag was presented to the grammar school which received the larger number of votes.

Mrs. I. L. Harmon has been visiting relatives at Locke's Mills.

Mrs. Frank L. Snow has returned to her home in Franklin, N. H., after spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Jones.

Walter Barton of Somerville, Mass., has been a guest of A. F. Hayford and sister, Carrie F. Hayford.

Mrs. P. C. Barker of Hebron and Mrs. Mary Gordon of Lewiston have been guests of Mrs. John Briggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Harmon of Boise, Idaho, have been guests of his brother, Ivory L. Harmon, and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drake are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

The Universalist Circle met at the vestry Thursday. A surprise was given the members at the close of the afternoon by Mrs. G. C. Russell, who served a fine lunch of cake, fancy cookies, coffee and cocoa.

Mrs. Geo. W. Carson of Readfield has been a guest of Mrs. Jennie F. Hollis. John A. Dodge Relief Corps resumed meetings Tuesday after a vacation through the summer.

Whitney Lodge, F. & A. M., has received an invitation from Blazing Star Lodge of Rumford to meet with them at a special meeting, Oct. 10th, at Municipal Hall, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of that lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen O. Stubbs are visiting relatives in West Acton, Mass. They will also take a trip to Washington, and Los Angeles, Calif., before their return.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tucker of Yarmouthville have been calling on friends in town.

Mrs. Almee Chamberlin and Mrs. Velma Bicknell will attend the Rebekah Assembly in Portland as delegates from Pomeah Rebekah Lodge.

Rev. P. M. Lamb conducted services at the Opera House, Sunday evening, assisted by a male quartet from Rumford, whose music was much enjoyed.

The marriage of Frank Albert Dodge of South Paris, formerly of Canton, to Miss Phyllis D. Taylor took place at the home of Rev. E. A. Davis, Lewiston, Sept. 28. Mrs. Dodge is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor of South Paris. Mr. Dodge is the son of Mrs. A. J. Dodge and the late Frank Dodge, and is an R. F. D. carrier from the South Paris postoffice.

Harold Hollis of Lisbon Falls was a recent guest of his uncle, E. K. Hollis and family.

Dr. R. W. Bicknell and family have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Woodward of Newpor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Porhan have been visiting friends in Hallowell.

Junior Johnson entertained seventeen young friends Saturday afternoon in honor of his 12th birthday. A banquet was enjoyed and nice refreshments were served.

Miss Hodgdon has been unable to teach for a few days on account of illness.

WHAT IS REQUIRED OF
THOSE WHO JOIN NATIONAL CRUSADE FOR
BETTER SIRE

The campaign which the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the State agricultural colleges and other agencies, began on October 1 against the scrub sire has created so much interest and has resulted in so many inquiries being received by the department that the following list of typical questions and answers has been prepared to inform more fully concerning the drive for "Better Sires—Better Stock."

Question. Need a person keep all the classes of live stock in order to take part in the crusade?

Answer. By no means. He may keep only one class or several classes.

Question. If a person has no live stock but wishes to join the campaign, may he be enrolled?

Answer. No; not until he becomes the owner of live stock. The person with even one breeding animal, however, is eligible. If a male, it must be a good purebred. If a female, it may be of any quality, but must be bred to a good purebred sire.

Question. If a person enrolls and then finds it too difficult to comply with the requirements, may he withdraw?

Answer. Yes; he may withdraw by returning the official emblem, with an explanation of the circumstances. But persons contemplating such a course are advised to defer enrollment until they can comply with the conditions.

Question. If a person has purebred sires in all classes of animals he raises to sell but intends to breed his work mares, for instance, to a scrub or grade stallion and to raise the colts for farm work, is he eligible to enrollment in the campaign?

Answer. No. Horses are included among the classes named and the mares must be bred to a purebred sire. (The classes are horses, cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and poultry.)

Question. When poultry, for instance, are on range and a neighbor's inferior sires are with them, how is it possible to comply with the requirements?

Answer. The requirements are not violated unless chickens are raised from the eggs of hens sired by such males. It would be preferable, however, to induce the owner of the inferior roosters to dispose of them. In any case the breeding birds of a person enrolled in the campaign should be confined to his own premises, and other males fenced out during the breeding season.

Question. Who is to determine whether sires are of good quality as well as being pure bred?

Answer. While the opinions of the owner and others who have examined the stock will be accepted, it is suggested that he consult also an experienced judge of live stock before enrolling, for his enrollment blank. Sires which are diseased, underbred, or otherwise inferior, even though purebred, should be avoided. Information on desirable types of live stock may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture.

Sires Should Be Registered

Question. Need purebred sires purchased or registered?

Answer. Purebred animals bought or sold preferably should be registered as a proof of pure breeding.

Question. If a person has a grade sire, a bull, for instance, of exceptional good type and which resembles a purebred and he intends to get a registered purebred bull later, can he be enrolled in the campaign?

Answer. Not until he stops using the grade bull as a sire. It is suggested that he sell the grade bull, and, until he obtains a purebred bull of his own, breed his cows to a good purebred bull owned by some one else. In that case he would be eligible to enrollment.

Question. May children be enrolled and is there any age limit?

Answer. There is no age limit. Children who own live stock and who are able to sign their names and comply with the requirements may be enrolled. Children interested in live stock should be encouraged to enroll.

Briefly, a person must believe that the scrub rooster and the scrub boar are as objectionable, in principle, as the scrub bull. There must be a clean sweep of inferior sires if the owner wishes Uncle Sam to officially enroll him in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" crusade. But the conditions are easily fulfilled by persons who, realizing the need for live stock improvement, are ready to put their beliefs into actual practice.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING IS DONE AT THIS OFFICE, PROMPTLY AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.

A. S. Bicknell and family enjoyed an outing Sunday at the Tirrell cottage. The installation of Whitney Lodge, F. & A. M., was held Thursday evening, the installing officer being Past Master George Rice, assisted by Past Master A. F. Hayford as Marshal. The officers were: W. M., Arthur L. Tirrell; S. W., Robert Pease; J. W., Jas. O. Davis; Sec., W. A. Lacey; R. D., A. F. Hayford; E. R. Alphonse P. Russell, Jr.; J. E. W. W. Dobbie; Tyler, E. K. Hollis. The remainder of the officers will be installed later.

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Style! Quality! Value!

Is it style which you first think of in buying a new suit? You will find it here.

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The Edmond Shoe \$9.00

These shoes are made by The Edmond Shoe Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This company make this one shoe, they never change the last or pattern in any way, the color is a dark brown, and are made on a very nice looking wide toe last. There is no question but this shoe is the best on the market today. The price is \$9.00 and they are worth it. We have a good stock of them. It is surely a good time now to buy shoes. They will be higher.

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Buttermakers, Attention!

Buyers will soon insist that your name be printed on butter wrappers. Common ink or an indelible pencil will not do. Our workmanship and quality of stock are of the best.

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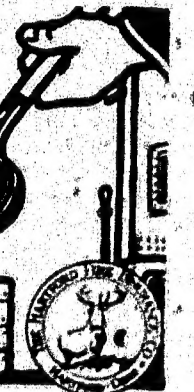
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RUMFORD

The Congregational churches of Oxford County will hold their meetings at the Mexico Congregational church, Oct. 7 and 8.

A party of young people from the Stephens High school enjoyed a corn roast at the Abbott farm on Wednesday evening. Miss Edie Ireland and Miss Flora Jordan were the chaperons of the occasion and all report a fine time.

The lecture which was to have been given at the Methodist Episcopal church by Dr. George Morrow on Thursday evening of last week was cancelled on account of the bad weather.

Non, John P. Swasey is recovering so rapidly from his recent operation in Portland that it is expected that he will soon be able to return to his home in Canton.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney MacDonald of Washington street with their two daughters, Misses Alice and Gladys, were the guests of E. K. Hollis and family of Canton this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Garneau will move to Portland in the near future where Mr. Garneau has a position with a wholesale firm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Garneau have made many friends during their stay in Rumford and will be greatly missed by a large circle of acquaintances.

Mr. G. A. Peabody has been visiting relatives and friends in Lewiston for the past week.

Next week the fall term of the Supreme Judicial Court will be held at South Paris and the local lawyers will be in attendance.

Mrs. Esther Moore Meahan is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ruth Moore, of Mexico for a short time.

Mrs. A. K. Martin left Monday for Portland where she will be the guest of her niece, Mrs. Alpheus Grover, during the festival.

Miss Sue A. Thompson, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Cole, of Rumford Corner, has returned to Rumford and is with her sister, Mrs. F. W. Davis, for a time. Miss Thompson is much improved in health.

Monday evening a party of the telephone girls and friends went to Howard Pond, Hanover, and enjoyed an excellent supper at Indian Rock Camp. In the party were: Mrs. Frank Buswell, Mrs. Sadie McLucas, Mrs. Percy Sweetser, Miss Rose Matthews, Miss Florence Hickey, Miss Lila Carl, Miss Norma Gates, Miss Thelma Anderson, Miss Leonora Matthews, Miss Jessie Haldane, Miss Alice Brown and Miss Winnie Currier.

Albert Bellevue is planning on building a large apartment house on his lot on Hancock street, next to that of Dr. Thibodeau. This block will contain eighteen apartments of four rooms each. The contract has been let to Mr. Mordecai of Biddeford, formerly of this town.

Tuesday evening at the Methodist chapel was held the quarterly conference of the Methodist church. A good number was present. Rev. D. B. Holt, District Superintendent, gave a most interesting talk. After the business session was over a social hour was enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Steinfeld of Heron, N. H., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Schannauer.

The Red Cross held an all day session Thursday at their rooms and packed a large box of knitted wear for the Belgian Relief Work.

On Friday afternoon and evening a most excellent display was given at the Municipal Building of the Rumford School Garden Club. At seven o'clock the domestic science class served a fine banquet to all those exhibiting. It was said to have been one of the finest seen in the State this year by those from out of town who were here to view it.

Miss Hazel Webber, teacher at the Chisholm school, spent the week end at her home in Jay.

Miss Francis Wiggins, who has been at the McCarty hospital for some time, recently suffered a relapse. Miss Wiggins' mother from Portsmouth, N. H., arrived the first of the week to be with her daughter.

Miss Chapman is assisting Miss Gombel in the Domestic Science Department of school work during Miss Wiggins' illness.

Mrs. O. J. Gonyea left Tuesday for Montreal, P. Q.

B. A. Cornell and family will occupy the tent in Dr. B. W. Trask's house on Penobscot street, which will be shortly vacated by J. A. Garneau.

Mrs. Wilfred Carson is substituting for her sister, Miss Rose Matthews, teacher of the Chisholm school. Miss

A THOROUGH TEST

One To Convince the Most Skeptical Bethel Reader

The test of time is the test that counts. Doan's Kidney Pills have made their reputation by effective action. The following case is typical. Bethel residents should be convinced. The testimony is confirmed—the proof complete.

Testimony like this cannot be ignored. Frank Heath, stationary engineer, R. D. 2, Bethel, says: "For several years I suffered from kidney trouble. I had sharp, shooting pains through the small of my back and dizzy spells. I felt tired all the time and on getting up in the morning was stiff and sore. On the advice of a friend, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes, the pains through the small of my back disappeared and the dizzy spells let up." (Statement given May 2, 1912).

On June 8, 1916, Mr. Heath said: "I have had no need of a kidney medicine since using Doan's Kidney Pills. I have a great deal of confidence in Doan's."

60c, at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

Matthew is at her home in Farmington, assisting in the care of her brother, Carroll Matthew, who is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wyman have recently returned from Brockton, Mass., where they attended the fair.

The "Willing" Workers class of the Baptist Sunday school held its monthly business and social meeting with Miss Ruth Ostrum on Monday evening.

A tasting party was a feature of the evening's pleasure. Mrs. Charles W. Burdett, teacher of this class of young ladies, is most successful in her work and is very popular.

Plans are under way for the big celebration to be given on Nov. 11, Armistice Day.

STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court, held at Paris in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of October, A. D. 1919, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

ROY D. THURSTON late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Guy L. Thurston, surviving partner.

ED. F. CUSHMAN late of Bethel, deceased; first and final account presented for allowance by Ellery C. Park, administrator.

MELVILLE A. GROVER late of Bethel, deceased; first and final account presented for allowance by Fletcher I. Bean, executor.

ARVILLE G. LUCAS late of Bethel, deceased; final account presented for allowance by Annie M. Young, executrix.

ANNIE M. FRYE late of Bethel, deceased; final account presented for allowance by Henry H. Hastings, executor.

GEORGE B. PALME et als of Dixfield, minor wards; petition for license to sell and convey real estate presented by George D. Bartlett, guardian.

WITNESSES, ADDISON E. HERRICK, Judge of said Court at Paris, this third Tuesday of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

RUMFORD POINT

A. R. Allen and wife of Bethel were in town, Saturday.

Mrs. Baker and daughter and Mrs. Beals motored to Portland, Sunday.

Gerald Marston and wife returned from Upper Dam, Saturday.

H. B. Holt, Z. W. Taylor and Mrs. T. P. Holt of Dixfield were in town Sunday.

W. H. Barker is clerking for R. E. Knight.

Willie Walker of Nawry has bought the Joel Hutchins house of J. P. Martin.

Martha Ostrander of South Paris was a guest of Kate Blanchard and Jane Kimball last week.

F. G. James and wife visited last week in Berlin, N. H.

G. H. Duran and wife attended Fryeburg Fair.

WEST PARIS.

Hon. H. T. Laughbaum of Oklahoma gave an interesting address at the World-Prohibition meeting in the Universalist church, Wednesday evening.

In the absence of the two pastors of the Universalist and Federated churches, Dr. E. E. Wheeler presided in his usual pleasant manner. The church was well filled, and all seemed ready for coming by the able address. The flag was won by the grammar school by a close majority.

Elmer Waterhouse, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Waterhouse, was quite severely injured Thursday by climbing upon a loaded team, and falling back between the wheels he was rolled around. His ankle and head were badly bruised, and it was necessary to take seven stitches to close the laceration on his knee.

Mrs. Lesmore Currier of Bryant's Pond and her son, Harold Lurvey, who has recently returned from service, have been guests at C. F. Barden's.

Mr. Lurvey enlisted in 1917 and has given a long period of service. His many friends are glad to see him back.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Bowker of Portland are with her mother, Mrs. Esther Tuell, for Mr. Bowker's vacation.

Mrs. Charles D. Purinton died Thursday night at her home on High street. She was born in Bartlett, N. H., 68 years ago the 22nd of August.

She married Mr. Purinton 50 years ago last November. They resided in Dummer, N. H., for many years, moving to Milton seventeen years ago, and coming to West Paris three years ago.

Besides the husband she is survived by a son, Augustus E., of New Hampshire, and a daughter, Persia, who lives at home, also one sister, Mrs. L. D. Yates of Portland. She had been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years, but death resulted from Bright's disease and cancer and a leaky valve of the heart.

The funeral was at the home Sunday afternoon. Rev. H. H. Hathaway officiated. Burial at Bryant's Pond.

The freshmen of West Paris High school were given a reception at Centennial Hall, Friday evening.

There was a quiet wedding Saturday at 1.30 P. M. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Peabody at Trap Corner, when their eldest daughter, Madeline was united in marriage with Rupert T. Berry by Rev. Dwight A. Ball of Augusta.

Only the immediate relatives of the bride and groom, the officiating clergyman and Mrs. Ball, and Mrs. Mary Stevens and Mrs. Minnie Stevens witnessed the ceremony. The bride party slipped quietly away by auto to Rumford Falls, where they left for parts unknown to their friends, who had been

anticipating showering them with rice, confetti and the usual evidences of good wishes.

Mr. Berry is the youngest son of Mrs. Emma Berry and the late G. W. Berry. He was educated in the public schools of Paris and South Paris High. When the call came for volunteers he enlisted early in 1917 in naval service, and continued in service until the close of the war, making twelve trips across.

Mrs. Berry is a graduate of South Paris High school. For the past year she has been a popular and efficient clerk in the store of George Devine.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Berry are members of the Universalist church, West Paris Grange, and other local organizations, and are very popular and highly respected.

Mrs. Berry purchased the hardware and plumbing business on his return from service which had formerly been run under the firm name of G. W. Berry & Son. On their return they will reside over the hardware store. A host of friends extend congratulations and good wishes.

The pupils of Mrs. Ruby Clarke Briggs gave a delightful piano recital at her home Saturday afternoon. The program included a duet, Salute to the Colors, Beatrice Davis, Miss Briggs; Fascination Waltz, Grey, Edith Emery; duet, Elizabeth Bane, Mrs. Briggs; selections by Minnie Swift, Beatrice Martin, Harold Buck; readings, Lewis Jacob Mann; selections by Helen Packard, Hazel Proctor, Inez Briggs, Lena Marston, Beatrice Davis, Ruth Cole; duet, Helen Packard, Edith Emery.

The freshmen of West Paris High school were given a reception at Centennial Hall, Friday evening. In the receiving line were: Principal Blaisdell, Miss Weston, Rev. H. H. Hathaway, F. R. Penley and members of the Junior, Sophomore and Senior classes.

A short program of music and readings followed the reception, including a solo by Mrs. Ruby Clarke Briggs, reading, Leland Coffey piano solo, Olga McKee; quartette, selection; remarks, Principal Blaisdell; remarks, Rev. H. H. Hathaway. A sociable followed.

Miss Mabel Ricker was in Lewiston, Thursday, where she underwent a surgical operation for the removal of tumors from the eyelids. She was accompanied by Mrs. W. W. Cookson.

Mrs. Gertrude Stuart has been visiting her sister, Miss Emma Swan, of Auburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dean, Myrtle Dean and George Jackson attended the Waterford fair, Saturday.

Mrs. W. M. Whitten will close her house, Wednesday, and go to Boston, to spend the winter with her husband.

Mrs. Martha Dunham is visiting relatives in Massachusetts.

BOY SCOUTS

SCOUTING AND AMERICANISM

"Speaking of America," says Chief Scout Executive James E. West, "one of the biggest movements afoot today is the Americanization movement. Being an American means something today, when the eyes of the world are turned to America as the hope and leader of mankind."

"Scouting goes hand in hand with Americanization. A scout who lives up to his oath, to do his duty to God and country, to keep his scout law, to be helpful to all people at all times, is making himself into an American of the best kind. It isn't necessary to have been born on American soil to be a good American."

"Some of our finest scouts, most loyal to our flag, most active in Liberty loan and other patriotic work, first saw light under foreign skies. But that doesn't matter. They are Americans just the same, because they stand for what America stands for and believe in America as the land of hope, opportunity and brotherhood."

"Stop and ask yourself if you are being an American—the right sort of American, through and through. You want to serve your country. Every scout loves America. Maybe some of you envied your older brothers and friends who had a chance to fight for her, die for her. You need not envy anyone. You can live for America, and that is the greatest service you can offer her just now. She needs you. Be Americans!"

PLENTY FOR SCOUTS TO DO.

Their New Slogan is "The War is Over, But Our Work is Not."

SCOUTS IN ENGINEER CORPS.

Lieutenant Gaslin of the 33rd engineers is in charge of a group of scouts at New Brunswick, N. J., taking up one of the most interesting features of scouting.

This corps is designed to lay a foundation for practical engineering work in the future. The outline of instruction follows:

Preliminary—Road sketching and reconnaissance, use of compass, pace scales, methods of recording notes, forms for traversing with compass and note book, estimating distances.

Sketching Board—Contour maps, drainage systems, traveling by map, field work with sketching board.

Panoramic Sketching—Locating objects that are visible, use of vertical and horizontal clock-face system.

Knots and Lashings—Their use in engineering, lashing tackle, placing sheer poles, lifting weights, construction of trestles.

Pontoon Equipment—Use of rafts in bridging, demolition, removal of stumps and rocks, sanitation.

SCOUTING IN GOOD CONSPIRACY.

There is a natural relationship between successful men and ambitious boys.

The forward-looking program of scouting cannot fail to appeal to patriotic Americans. The foundation principle of rotary is patriotism.

When the ideals and the principles of these two organizations—rotary and scouting—are analyzed, they are seen to contain the same qualities.

When the church and scouting strike hands to work together for boys, the conspiracy is a good one. When the schools and scouting agree upon a program for boys, it is well for boys.

And when rotarians and scout leaders work shoulder to shoulder to train boys for good citizenship, the highest court in the land will pronounce the conspiracy a good one.

ROTARY BACKS THE SCOUTS.

The Rotary club of Montgomery, Ala., at its weekly meeting saw a demonstration of the scout program. The boys showed bandaging, carrying, rescue, knot-tying, fire-making with matches and other bits of scouting.

They were heartily applauded, and as a result of their exhibition the boys' work committee of the Rotary club unanimously voted to establish a scout class next council.

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Special attention given to diseases of the eye. Glasses scientifically fitted. Will be at Mrs. Lizzie Thurston's residence, Mechanic Street, Bethel, every Thursday, 5-1

DR. A. LEON SIKKENGA OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN In Bethel every Monday. Office at Mrs. Mae Godwin's, Main street.

Dr. Austin Tenney, Oculist, will be at the residence of Clarence Hall, Bethel, on the last Saturday of each month. Eyes treated. Glasses fitted.

DR. C. M. MERRILL Graduate Veterinarian

Ovariectomy of Dogs a Specialty

Telephone Norway Exchange 166-11.

South Paris, Maine

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD

Quarries, Factory Locations, Mill Sites, Farms, Sites for Summer Hotels and Camps.

Located on the line of the Maine Central Railroad.

give opportunity to those desiring to make a change in location for a new start in life.

Undeveloped Water Powers Unlimited Raw Material AND Good Farming Land Await development.

Communications regarding locations are invited and will receive attention when addressed in any agent of the MAINE CENTRAL, or to

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD, PORTLAND, MAINE

Rice With Bananas. Peel and scrape three well-ripened bananas and mash them with a fork until smooth and creamy, adding a few drops of lemon juice. Stir this lightly into one cupful of cooked rice and serve with cream and sugar.

Velvet Sherbet. Take the juice of three lemons, two cupfuls of sugar or strained honey and one quart of rich milk, freeze as for ice cream. If the honey is not at hand, sugar and water with a little grated rind may be cooked to a sirup and cooled. The sherbet keeps better when the sirup is used, as it does not melt so quickly.

Peach Ice Cream. This is a most delicious cream, made from very ripe fruit: Peel, wash and put through a sieve using a pint of pulp, or less, with a

cream, adding sugar sirup to sweeten and a little lemon juice to accent the peach flavor.

used and well liked in peach ice cream, but with newly flavored fruit this is not needed.

WHEN IN NEED

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H. ALTON BACON

Bryant's Pond, Maine

Plans for buildings for all purposes and estimates on same.

HEATING and PLUMBING.

BRYANT'S POND

Mr. and Mrs. H. Alton Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Bacon attended Fryeburg Fair, Oct. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hemingway, Mr. Samuel Ross and Mrs. Ben Abbott of this place also attended the Fair.

John V. Kempton finished work at R. M. Bacon's, Oct. 4. He returned to his home in Wallis, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hathaway and son, Harris, called on relatives in Rumford, Sunday.

The Woodstock Board of Trade has leased the tract vacated by Mr. Verville, for its headquarters. M. C. Allen owns the building.

The Board of Trade has had several sessions the past week in the interest of considering different projects to be undertaken and for the appointment of the various committees. They have leased the M. C. Allen tract, recently occupied by Arkle Verville. This is to be used for offices and also will be maintained as a club room for the members. A monthly publicity paper is to be published to help boost the work.

Labeling of the corn ship was commenced this week and is expected to keep a number of hands busy for several weeks. Last out this season was 370,000 ears, nearly all standard stock.

Superintendent Neil L. Swan has charge of the packing and shipping.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Ann M. Bennett late of Magalloway Plantation in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate are required to present the same for settlement, and all claims thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

LEWIS LEAVITT Magalloway Plantation, 9-10-19.

September 10, 1919.

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September 10, 1919.

No ache

The rational treatment for headache is to get at the cause, if possible, and remove it. Headache is only a symptom of trouble somewhere in the system, and doing with tablets or powders containing acetanilid or other coal-tar derivatives which stop the pain temporarily but weaken the heart, is at once unsafe and unwise. The headache may come from your eyes, then a good oculist can help. It may come from your nose, then a good ear, nose and throat specialist can help. It may come from your stomach, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your nerves, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your heart, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your lungs, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your kidneys, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your bladder, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your bowels, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your skin, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your teeth, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your mouth, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your throat, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your chest, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your back, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your neck, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your head, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your face, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your ears, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your nose, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your mouth, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your throat, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your chest, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your back, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your neck, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your head, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your face, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your ears, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your nose, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your mouth, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your throat, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your chest, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your back, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your neck, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your head, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your face, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your ears, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your nose, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your mouth, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your throat, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your chest, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your back, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your neck, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your head, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your face, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your ears, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your nose, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your mouth, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your throat, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your chest, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your back, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your neck, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your head, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your face, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your ears, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your nose, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your mouth, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your throat, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your chest, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your back, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your neck, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your head, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your face, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your ears, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your nose, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your mouth, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your throat, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your chest, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your back, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your neck, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your head, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your face, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your ears, then a good doctor can help. It may come from your nose, then a good doctor can

POEMS WORTH READING

SOMEHOW
Somehow we do very well after all,
Living our lives out wherever we
be—
With face to the foe and with backs
to the wall—
And earning our measure of laughter
and glee.

Somehow this getting along isn't bad,
So mingled at worst with a measure
of fun,
And over the spell of the same and the
glad
To help us look up to the sky and
the sun.

Somehow it's not merely hearing a
loud
And bending our backs to the bur-
den and strife,
There's something, at least, in the flow-
ers by the road,
And the songs of the birds in the
trees of our life.

"SURELY I WILL BE WITH THEE"
There never were words that were
sweeter,
There never was promise more dear,
Than this message God gave to His chil-
dren,
Ever bidding them trust and not fear;
For surely I will be with thee,
Yes, ever your footsteps I'll guide,
And storm-clouds shall not hide Me
from thee,
For I will be close by thy side."

So often in sickness and trouble,
These words have brought sweet
peace to me,
I would hear through the gloom and the
darkness,
"I will surely be ever with thee."
For surely, I will be with thee,
Yes, ever your footsteps I'll guide,
And storm-clouds shall not hide Me
from thee,
For I will be close by thy side."

Ever down through the years, as I've
journeyed,
On this promise I've rested secure,
Never failing, the love that upheld me,
Ritual, abiding, and sure.
For surely, I will be with thee,
Yes, ever your footsteps I'll guide,
And storm-clouds shall not hide Me
from thee,
For I will be close by thy side."

BROTHERS OF THE AUTUMN
Brothers of the autumn—here's our
Lodge of Love,
The rainbow of the foliage and the
bright blue above;
The rustle of the brown leaves,
The whistle of the gale,
The scurrying of the squirrel
And the soft rustle of the tale.

Brothers of the autumn—watchword
Lodge of Love,
Except the love of living when the so-
lomon sunbeams
The secret known to all men,
Our ways to all men true,
The wisdom of the secret,
The language of the sun.

Brothers of the autumn—a glowing
Lodge of Love,
The dance of the sunbeams and the
rustle of the tale,
The fairy tale answering
The rhyme of the leaf,
And the glistening adventure
In the close world all so sweet.

Brothers of the autumn—our creed the
tingling tale,
The laughter of the clean heart and the
squeal of a smile;
No dawn except devotion
To all life's love and soul—
To love the common daylight
And leave to God the rest.

WHEN MOTHER SINGS
By Anne Porter Johnson in the Chris-
tian Herald
They tell us now her singing lacked
its usual quality;
Her voice was never true to sound,
She often missed the key.
They said she could not read the notes—
She learned the signs by ear;
But this I know, when mother sang,
We stepped our play to hear.

"By God! Mother's Sandy Hall"
Once twinkling, golden, low,
And "Mary to the Haven's Tomb,"
In tones all sweet and slow,
"Sweet Galilee" and "By and By,"
And then "Sweet Hour of Prayer,"
When mother sang on Sabbath days,
The twilight on her hair.

A lips that deep within my heart,
That on some distant way

Where all is joy and sweet content,
And happy children play,
A group of wee ones—can it be?
Are gathered round her chair
To listen, eager-eyed and rapt,
When mother sings—op. There.

OVER THE HILLS TO THE POOR-
HOUSE

Over the hill to the Poorhouse I'm
trudgin' my weary way—
I, a woman of 70, an' only a trifle
gray—
I, who smart an' an' chipper, for all the
years I've told,
As many another woman that's only
half as old.

Over the hill to the Poorhouse—I can't
quite make it clear—
Over the hill to the Poorhouse—it seems
so horrid queer,
Many a step I've taken a-tollin' to and
fro,
But this is a sort of journey I never
thought to go.

What is the use of hespin' on me a
pauper's shame?
Am I lazy or crazy? Am I blind or
lame?
True, I am not so supple, nor yet so
awful stout;
But charity ain't no favor, if one can
live without.

I am willin' an' anxious an' ready any
day
To work for a decent livin', an' pay my
house rent;
For I can earn my victuals, an' more,
too, I'll be bound,
If anybody only is willin' to have me
'round.

Once I was young an' han'some—I
was upon my soul—
Once my cheeks was roses, my eyes as
black as coal;
An' I can't remember, in them days, of
hearin' people say,
For any kind of reason, that I was in
their way.

Tain't no use of boastin', or talkin'
over free,
But many a house an' home was open
then to me;
Many a han'some offer I had from like-
ly men,
An' nobody ever hinted that I was a
burden then.

An' when to John I was married, sure
he was good an' smart,
But he an' all the neighbors would own
I done my part;
For life was all before me, an' I was
young an' strong,
An' I worked the best that I could in
tryin' to get along.

An' so we worked together, an' life
was hard, but gay,
With now an' then a baby for to cheer
us on our way;
Till we had half a dozen, an' all growed
clean an' neat,
An' went to school like others, an' had
enough to eat.

So we worked for the child's an'
father's 'em evermore,
Worked for 'em summer an' winter,
Just as we ought to 'e done;
Only perhaps we hampered 'em, which
some good folks condemn—
But every couple's child's a heap
the best to them.

Strange how much we think of our
blessed little ones!
I'd have died for my daughters, I'd
have died for my sons;
An' God he made that a rule of love,
but when we're old an' gray,
I've noticed it sometimes, somehow,
falls to work the other way.

Strange, another thing: when our boys
an' girls was grown,
An' when, exceptin' Charley, they'd
left us there alone;
When John he nearer an' nearer came,
an' nearest seemed to be,
The Lord of Hosts he come one day an'
took him away from me.

Still I was bound to struggle an' never
to cringe or fall—
Still I worked for Charley, for Charley
was my son;
An' Charley was pretty good to me,
with scarce a word or frown,
Till at last he went a-sailin', an'
brought a wife from town.

She was somewhat dressy an' hadn't a
pleasant smile—
She was quite comely an' carried a
heap o' style,
But if ever I tried to be friends, I did
with her, I know,
But she was hard an' proud, an' I
couldn't make it go.

Over the hill to the Poorhouse—my child
dr'ed dead, good by!
Many a night I've watched you when
only God was nigh;
An' God'll judge between us, but I will
always know
That you will never suffer the half I
do today.

SOUTH PARIS

There was an attendance of 150 schol-
ars at the Rally Day exercises held at
the Congregational Sunday school. The
primary department gave a pleasing
program consisting of songs, recitations
by Beta Baw, dialogues and many other
interesting numbers. The following
received diplomas promoting them to
the intermediate department: Charlie
George, Albert Morse, Marie Allen,
Florence Smith and Jason Smith. Miss
Ruth Bolster and Mrs. Merton Clifford
were chosen as delegates to go to the
Oxford County Sunday School Con-
vention.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies'
Social Union of the Universalist church
the following officers were elected for the
ensuing year: President, Mrs. Car-
roll Edwards; vice-president, Mrs. Hor-
ward Carter; secretary, Mrs. Charles Bur-
gess; treasurer, Mrs. Ernest Shaw; as-
sistant treasurer, Mrs. Verne Aldrich.
The Ladies' Circle of the O. A. U.,
and William K. Kimball Post held their
regular meeting in their hall Saturday
evening. A camp fire is anticipated in
the near future.

Miss Nora Martin spent the week end
with her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. James
Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Harlow and Mr.
Harlow's mother, Mrs. Frances Har-
low, have returned to Worcester after
spending some time here with relatives.

Miss Sue Goudet of Waterville was a
week end guest of her mother, Mrs.
Lydia Goudet.

Mrs. Lucien Hunter of Strong is a
guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Gold-
smith. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goldsmith
are moving from the Stearns house to
their new home on Oak avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denison, Mrs.
Mary Stewart and Mrs. Hattie Gould
attended the Baptist State Convention
held in Augusta last week.

Harry Adams was in Portland, Thurs-
day to receive medical treatment.
Edward McArdle left here Thursday
morning for Schenectady, N. Y., where
he will make his home with his daugh-
ter, Mrs. E. Strickland.

Mrs. William Herrick went Thursday
to Massachusetts where she will visit
in the family of her son, Roy Herrick,
for two weeks.

Mrs. Almond Churchill returned to
her home in Leeds, Thursday, after vis-
iting her daughter, Mrs. Beryl Hill, and
family for several days.

Mrs. Florence Wright was in Lewis-
ton, Thursday. She is taking treatment
of Dr. Briggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Penfold and
she had an education, an' that was good
for her.

But when she twisted me on mine, 'twas
carrying things too far,
An' I told her, 'fore company an' it
almost made her sick;
That I never swallowed a grammar or
a 'talmite.

So 'twas only a few days before the
thing was done—
They was a family of themselves, an'
I another one;
An' a very little cottage one family
will do,
But I have never seen a house that was
big enough for two.

An' I never could speak to suit her,
never could please her eye,
An' it made me independent, an' then
I didn't try,
But I was terribly staggered an' felt
like a blow
When Charley turn'd agin me an' told
me I could go.

I went to live with Susan, but Susan's
house was small
An' she was always a hintin' how snug
it was for all;
An' what with her husband's sisters,
an' what with children there,
'Twas easy to discover that there
wasn't room for me.

An' then I went to Thomas, the oldest
son I've got,
For Thomas' buildings'd cover the half
of an acre lot;
But all the child's was on me—I
couldn't stand their sauce—
An' Thomas said I needn't think I was
comin' there to boss.

An' then I wrote to Rebecca, my girl
who lives out West,
An' to Jesse, not far from her—some
twenty miles at best;
An' one of 'em said 'twas too warm
there for any one so old,
An' later had an opinion the climate
was too cold.

So they have shirked an' slighted me,
an' shifted me about—
So they have well nigh scared me an'
wound my old heart out;
But still I've borne up pretty well an'
wasn't much put down
Till Charley went to the postmaster
an' put me on the town.

Over the hill to the Poorhouse—my child
dr'ed dead, good by!
Many a night I've watched you when
only God was nigh;
An' God'll judge between us, but I will
always know
That you will never suffer the half I
do today.

Will Charley?



18 cents a package

What you pay out your good money for
is cigarette satisfaction—and, my, how
you do get it in every puff of Camels!

EXPERTLY blended choice
Turkish and choice Domestic
tobaccos in Camel cigarettes elimi-
nate bite and free them from any
unpleasant cigarette aftertaste or
unpleasant cigarette odor.

Camels win instant and permanent
success with smokers because the
blend brings out to the limit the
refreshing flavor and delightful mel-

low-mildness of the tobaccos yet re-
taining the desirable "body." Camels
are simply a revelation! You may
smoke them without tiring your taste!

For your own satisfaction you must
compare Camels with any cigarette
in the world at any price. Then,
you'll best realize their superior
quality and the rare enjoyment
they provide.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

CONCERNING WAR RISK IN-
SURANCE

The farms of the country contributed
about one fourth of the man power of
the forces of the United States engaged
in the War.

It is estimated that 1,200,000 men
who served in the Army, the Navy and
the Marine Corps were born and reared
on American farms.

A total of 4,599,048 men took out
War Risk Insurance, their aggregate
policies totalling nearly \$40,000,000,000
and each policy averaging \$8,700. Of
this total insurance, service men from
the farming districts carried approxi-
mately \$10,430,000,000, and by far the
greater percentage of the insurance
was made payable to wives, mothers,
fathers and other relatives who reside
on farms.

The average age of the men who fell
in action, died of wounds or from other
causes during the war, was 23 years,
and because of their youth, by far the
greater percentage were unmarried men
which explains why 47 per cent of the
policies taken out named mothers as
beneficiaries, 10 per cent named fathers
and only 7 per cent named wives.

In the original War Risk Act provi-
sion was made for the policies written
out service men during the war to be
continued as permanent Government In-
surance. To avail themselves of the op-
portunity to convert their War Risk
Insurance into permanent United States
Government Insurance it is necessary
that the men discharged from service
continue to pay their monthly premiums,
and at some time during the five years
following the formal declaration of
peace that they convert into a perma-
nent policy.

From the record it appears that only
about twenty-five per cent of the men
who had insurance during the War are
continuing to keep up their insurance.
This is largely due to the fact that the
men were unfamiliar with the provi-
sions of the Act, or that they have not
felt financially able to carry their in-
surance at this time.

To guard against any man losing his
right to Government Insurance because
of this condition the Secretary of the
Treasury recently issued a ruling allow-
ing every man eighteen months in
which he has the opportunity to rein-
state his insurance after he has allowed
it to lapse because of non-payment of
premiums.

This reinstatement privilege should
be clearly understood. So long as a
man is not paying his premiums he is
not insured. His reinstatement privi-
lege merely gives him the right to again
have Government Insurance without an-
dergoing physical examination, and up-
on the payment of two months premi-
ums.

A nation wide campaign has been
inaugurated for direct personal contact
with former service men through which
they may be informed of their rights to
permanent Government Insurance, and
the payment of two months premi-
ums.

In this campaign have been enlisted the
American Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A.,
the Young Men's Christian Association,
the Y. W. C. A., the Boy Scouts,

and numerous other National social
welfare organizations. In addition
more than 50,000 life insurance agents
have been enlisted. The volunteer roll
further includes thousands of bankers,
doctors, lawyers, manufacturers, other
business men and representatives of all
associations which come in contact with
discharged service men and their de-
pendents.

The former service man who lives on
the farm will be reached to a large ex-
tent through banks which have volun-
teered to serve as clearing houses for
information on War Risk Insurance.

There are six permanent forms of gov-
ernment insurance, as follows:
1. 20 Year Endowment.
2. 30 Year Endowment.
3. 20 Payment Life.
4. 30 Payment Life.
5. Endowment at Age 62.
6. Ordinary Life.

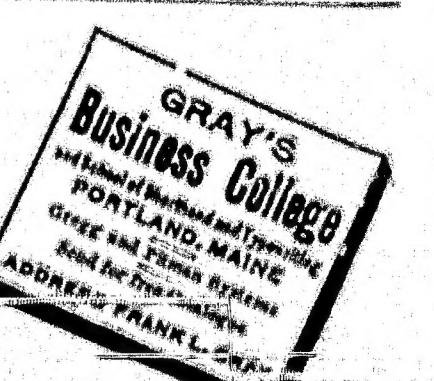
Applications are being received by
the Bureau of War Risk Insurance for
changing the present term insurance,
which was issued at the time of enter-
ing the service, into the permanent
forms.

Ten features which prominently stand
out in the government policy are as
follows:

1. The total permanent disability
clause is granted without cost to the
insured and it is free from all restric-
tions.
2. Government insurance does not
charge its policy holders any overhead
expense.
3. It contains an extremely liberal
definition of disability.
4. It gives very substantial pay-
ments.
5. It contains no age restrictions.
6. It is unrestricted as to travel,
residence or occupation.
7. Premiums paid in advance are re-
funded down to the month, in case of
death.
8. The policy is non-taxable.
9. Unusually liberal cash loan, paid
up insurance and extended term in-
surance values are included.
10. It participates in dividends.

If the policy holder is unable to keep
the full amount of the War Risk In-
surance he carried while in the service,
he may reinstate part of it from \$1,000
up to \$10,000 in multiples of \$500. Re-
ductions may be made in multiples of
\$500 to any amount, but not less than
\$1,000. Premiums are due on the first
of the month, although payments may
be made during the calendar month.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

WOULD HAVE RE-
CROSS ESTAB-
HEALTH CE

Dr. Farrand Outlines
of Permanent Pro-
New England Wor-

The American Red Cross
contrasts its future efforts
are on preventable diseases
the vitality of the nation
ing to Dr. Livingston Farrand
five head of the organization
ceased the principal fea-
future program for the first
sely in Worcester Mass., a
ber 18, at a conference of ri-
tives of the Chapters and
of the New England Division
Red Cross.

Dr. Farrand declared that
the health is the most vital p-
today, and that it is the p-
which the Red Cross propos-
vote itself in the future.

The greatest contribution
Cross could make to the fight
the common enemy, disease
opinion of Dr. Farrand, was
establish a health center in
community, that would re-
welfare all the health and
move movements and would
effective coordination of the
After reviewing the work
Red Cross during the war
present tasks, Dr. Farrand of
the future, speaking as follo-

Greatest Single Organiza-
"Now the armistice was
last November and immedi-
subsidized and the war smothered
added. All over the world peo-
ple are thinking of readjustment
own personal affairs where to
set them down to take up the
and war activities for the
years. Like every other organ-
the Red Cross began to look
to the future. What was to
be the American Red Cross
doing in the French Red C-
the Italian Red Cross, in the
Red Cross, in the British Red
in the Japanese Red Cross,
practically every other Red C-
organization in the world.

"The American Red Cross
the war had built up in this
the greatest single organization
the world has ever known,
of this kind had ever been be-
fore. There had been
among the people in this coun-
enthusiasm and a new spirit for
love. The question that im-
came to the Red Cross was
the Red Cross to devote now
war is over, is it to subside to
nation that it was in before the
is it to be reborn to accom-
plish something in time of peace?"

As I am concerned the question
was the Red Cross going to
relinquish that didn't worry me
moment, it didn't seem to be
question at issue. The ques-
issue seemed to be this: Do
war leave problems, or are
problems that existed before the
which exist after the war, the
more capable of being solved
than before the war, and is the
Cross in a position to help solve
problems? If it is and if this
that has been built up in these
years of war can be directed
the solution of these funda-
problems it would be a great
that energy should be directed
wholly without an attempt
made to push the world forth
than it was before the war, it
possible to make the world a
place to live in than it was be-
fore war.

"The question was whether the
Cross was adapted to contribute
help in that situation. The ques-
was not whether the Red Cross
the work it had done should
That is not the issue. There are
many other interests involved,
have got to be sure before war
that a given agency can accom-
plish a given thing and that it can
do it better than some other
or, are you going to accom-
plish by this or that method,
only reason for saving the organ-
ization is that it should be able
to accomplish something better than
other organizations.

Saving the World's Vitality.
"There is the problem that has
with the world since before the
of history, there is the problem
of disease and misery. In other
there is the problem of saving
the world's vitality which has been
ruined by the ravages of war. It
child should be guarded with be-
There is the knowledge that a
portion of the disease of human
are preventable diseases. There-
fore it is our part to do the things we
ought to be doing and can do
relieve the situation.

"There was held last spring
Gaines a conference at which
premier representatives, sci-
entists and physicians of the five contin-
ents, discussed the problems of
only the Red Cross of the world
three men who themselves
even been buried in the
problems of their respective coun-
tries. The Red Cross must de-
velop movements for advancing
human life of the world, that
shall be a world common-
wealth.

IN USE FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS
A Tried and Proven Remedy for
ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER
Two Sizes, 50c and \$1.00.
If your doctor cannot supply you, write direct to
Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.
Free sample on request.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S

ASTHMA REMEDY

WOULD HAVE RED CROSS ESTABLISH HEALTH CENTERS

Dr. Farrand Outlines Features of Permanent Program to New England Workers

The American Red Cross will concentrate its future efforts upon warfare on preventable disease and saving the vitality of the nation, according to Dr. Livingston Farrand, executive head of the organization, who discussed the principal features of the future program for the first time publicly in Worcester, Mass., on September 18, at a conference of representatives of the Chapters and Branches of the New England Division of the Red Cross.

Dr. Farrand declared that the public health is the most vital problem of today, and that it is the problem to which the Red Cross proposes to devote itself in the future.

The greatest contribution the Red Cross could make to the fight against the common enemy, disease, in the opinion of Dr. Farrand, would be to establish a health center in every community, that would physically unite all the health and public welfare movements and would result in effective coordination of their efforts.

After reviewing the work of the Red Cross during the war and its present tasks, Dr. Farrand discussed the future, speaking as follows:

Greatest Single Organization.

"Now the armistice was signed last November and immediately war subsided and the war emotion subsided. All over the world people began to think of readjustment of their own personal affairs where they had set them down to take up their work and activities for those two years. Like every other organization the Red Cross began to look forward to the future. What was happening in the American Red Cross was happening in the French Red Cross, in the Italian Red Cross, in the British Red Cross, in the Belgian Red Cross, in the Japanese Red Cross and in practically every other Red Cross organization in the world.

"The American Red Cross during the war had built up in this country the greatest single organization that the world has ever known, nothing of this kind had been built up before. There had been agencies among the people in this country an enthusiasm and a new spirit for service. The question that immediately came to the Red Cross was this: In the Red Cross to devote now that the war is over, is it to subside to the situation that it was in before the war, or is it to be retained to accomplish something in time of peace? As far as I am concerned the question was not retained; that didn't worry me for a moment. It didn't seem to me the question at issue seemed to be this: Does this war leave problems, or are there problems that existed before the war, which exist after the war, that are more capable of being solved now than before the war, and is the Red Cross in a position to help solve these problems? If it is and if this energy that has been built up in these two years of war can be directed toward the solution of these fundamental problems it would be legitimate that that energy should be dispersed absolutely without an attempt being made to push the world further on than it was before the war, and if possible to make the world a better place to live in than it was before the war.

"The question was whether the Red Cross was adapted to contribute or help in that situation. The question was not whether the Red Cross and the work it had done should subside. That is not the issue. There are too many other interests involved. We have got to be sure before we decide that a given agency can accomplish a given thing and that it can accomplish it better than some other agency, or are you going to accomplish more by this or that method. The only reason for saving the organization is that it should be able to accomplish something better than some other organization.

Saving the Worker's Vitality.

"There is the problem that has been with the world since before the dawn of history, there is the problem of disease and misery. In other words, there is the problem of saving the world's vitality which has been reduced by the ravages of war. Every child should be guarded with health. There is the knowledge that a large portion of the diseases of humanity are preventable diseases. Therefore it is our part to do the things we know ought to be done and can be done to relieve the situation.

"There was held last spring in Cannes a conference at which were present representatives, scientists and physicians of the five allied nations, to discuss the problems which only the Red Cross of the world was able to attempt. And the opinion of these men was absolutely unanimous, even those men who themselves had been buried in study of the health problems of their respective countries, that on the Red Cross must devote the movement for advancing the human life of the world, that there

what purpose? Not for the purpose of war, but for the purpose of health, and for preserving the health of the world and avoiding unnecessary disease; in other words, the representatives of the nations gathered in Paris saw the possibilities that had been opened up by that gathering.

A Grave Situation.

"When we look at the situation here in this country, what do we see? We see a country far from healthy. It is a situation which is a very grave one. It is no common that we have become accustomed to it. I need not stand here and discuss with you the problems that existed in military countries and the hundreds of thousands of deaths that are absolutely needless, nor do I need to go into details as to that Belgium where a million and a half perished of preventable diseases. I wish to speak to you of diseases that are taking their toll and undermining the vitality of our people.

"Now, then, what can the Red Cross do? Even before the war, tuberculosis had become a problem in this country. The health of the people is not the problem for the physician—it is not for the hospital nor the sanitarium. It is for the visiting nurse, the nurse who goes into the home; in other words it is the care, it is the prevention of sickness, and the medical profession is slowly realizing it, the people are still more slowly realizing it—that it is not the cure but the prevention of disease that is the vital question, and the Red Cross had already undertaken this vast and large problem when it was called upon to expend all its strength on the war, and it has begun to take up this problem.

"In the last 20 years other groups of citizens have devoted their energies to the prevention of this disease, and there have been various organizations formed to improve the condition of the children in this country. Thus far, it has not been taken up by any one great group although in many cases different public officials have taken it up, but I want to emphasize right here that the responsibility for the health of the community and of the people of the nation is a public responsibility. It rests squarely upon the shoulders of our public officials, but our public officials cannot do anything until they have been authorized by adequate legislation and have been given adequate support by the public. This question of the health of the nation has become not only a national but an international problem and the Red Cross of America, of England, of France, of Italy, and of every other country where the Red Cross has an organization, is the agency in all these countries through which the work should be carried on.

Reflects United Spirit.

"We realize that the Red Cross is the first, last, and all the time the one great cooperating organization that reflects the great united spirit of the American people. It is the only agency in existence that can render the home service that is necessary to conserve the health of the nation, and, of course, it will continue in such activities until there is some other agency that can take it over and do it better than the Red Cross.

"The Red Cross will not assume to do the work of other organizations, or to assume the responsibility of public officials, but it will work with and cooperate in the communities with organizations already in its welfare work in such a way that there will be no confusion.

"We find that the fight against tuberculosis is not a problem by itself, it is only one of the other great problems; there is the problem of venereal disease and of cancer, and all these things with which the public is afflicted.

"No other agency in the country has the commanding tendency of all these various movements as the Red Cross. It seems to me and it seems to many of us that there is not any great problem for relief that the Red Cross cannot take up in any community. I don't care whether it is in a village of a purely rural district, or in one of the great cities of the first class. These different individual and independent movements all in a place in the community where this spirit exists.

"And it seems to me and to many of us that the best thing, the greatest contribution that the Red Cross could make would be to establish some center, some place which would be the expression of all these efforts on the part of the public and that the establishment of a small center in a small community and a large center in a large community would be the best method by which the Red Cross could accomplish on a broad policy the results sought if we only devise the means.

All Look to America.

"All the countries of Europe look to America to take the lead in the movement to establish health centers and to gather together the movements, public or private, official or voluntary dealing with the problem of health or with the prevention of disease.

"These centers could be called upon in case of sickness. If there is a visiting nurse in the community or if there are visiting headquarters in a large community and you have some one room for that purpose, you have a place where the visiting nurse can be located. I may or may not be operated by the Red Cross, but it is proper activity for the Red Cross. Now, this work might be carried on in

used for the Red Cross purposes. This is a plan which unites for the first time in the history of the country all these various organizations' movements.

"It would be idle for me to say how is a chapter to handle this particular point. It remains for each particular chapter to decide how best it can act. Any chapter can act. There are communities where probably the best way to handle it would be to erect a building, a Red Cross building, and that building should be the center of activity. One thing they must realize, and that is that the only reason for the Red Cross' existence is to be of service in the community in which it is, and if it cannot be of service itself then to serve by active cooperation with the organizations in a community.

A Survey of Conditions.

"To outline the working out of this health center idea, we will touch first on the activities of the Red Cross. It is going to make a survey of conditions to see whether a Red Cross organization is a desirable thing. Any careful survey is going to cover the points in that community that are not now covered by the organization, and there is going to be call for more of the devoted service that was rendered by the women of this country during the war, in the rehabilitation of the world and the building up of the vitality of the nation, more call than before the war.

"Now, why is this the sort of problem that we feel ought to be attacked before all others? It is because the problem that is left after this war is the greatest problem that the world has known. It is the problem of its vitality. The war, as you know, has left us in a state of national and international bewilderment, in a kind of economic and social revolution we see it all around us. What does it mean? It means that there is no security for our adjustment that there was want and necessity for adjustment before the war, but that this problem has been increased since the war.

"Don't let us deceive ourselves that we can solve this problem by legislation, that we can solve the economic problem that this country is facing by any simple legislation or by a simple adjustment of this or that relation between groups. There are certain fundamental obligations that have got to be met. The world has got to produce and there has got to be economy. There has got to be increased production, there has got to be more work, there has got to be things done. They must be done by us because we have not suffered by this war what the various countries of Europe have, but these cannot be accomplished because the vitality does not exist. The solution cannot be reached until the vitality sapped by the war has been renewed and rehabilitation is on its way. And rehabilitation is impossible without a realization of the world that the rehabilitation of the vitality of the world is its really great problem. This is the problem which must be solved before any economic and social problem can be solved.

"That is the reason why there is so much condition today that compares in importance and in demand for solution, such as this problem which I have been outlining. There is no problem to which the Red Cross can devote its energy and which you, as citizens, can devote your personal energy, as essential as this condition of our country and nation, and that is the problem which the Red Cross proposes to devote itself to in the future.

"There are certain steps that must be taken, and there is no wisdom in existence that can tell in detail just how these steps can be taken. The next step that must be taken in this movement forward for human and American welfare will be these health movements. The next step will be prepared and will be taken, and if that there is a possibility that a greater movement will be undertaken by the Red Cross than has ever been taken by any organization in the history of the world."

JUNIOR RED CROSS PLANS FOR EXTENSIVE ACTIVITIES

With a membership of 18,000,000 American school children the Junior Red Cross is planning extensive activities in connection with the peace program of the American Red Cross, to sustain which the Third Red Cross Roll Call will be held throughout the country November 2 to 11. It was announced at New England Division Headquarters in Boston today.

Chief among the activities in which the boys and girls will engage will be extending relief to less fortunate children in war-torn Europe and lending a helping hand to suffering children in this country, particularly through Red Cross Home Service. This assistance in the home towns will take many forms, such as providing clothes and other necessities to children of service men disabled in the war; helping children threatened with tuberculosis build up their strength at open-air camps, helping crippled children by providing companionship, crutches and doctor's care, or finding means of transportation to and from school; founding free beds in children's hospitals and sending letters, books and toys to the tiny patients that need them.

Members of the Junior Red Cross will be kept informed of the results attending their efforts for child victims of the war abroad through a new monthly bulletin which will be issued through the school year.

A Bag of Peanuts

By ALDEN CHAPMAN

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Warren Dole drove a delivery wagon with the same vim, abandon and enjoyment that he would have exercised had it been a chariot. He had opened his eyes wide, in the midst of keen pleasures and great expectations, a letter had come from an indulgent uncle apprising him of the fact that a great flood had swept away the plant upon which he depended for his revenue.

"Coming on to stand by your side and work tooth and nail for you," wrote the loyal-souled Warren, but he received a reply, prompt and final: "Stay where you are and make a man of yourself. There are too many gathering up the wreck of my fortune already."

Then Warren went the rounds of his friends clearly apprised of the difference between an heir expectant and a pauper without even a position, sold off his bachelor belongings and removed from a sumptuous suite to a small room in a cheap quarter. He sent the proceeds to his uncle and started out to face life with a capital comprising perfect health and a clear conscience.

Warren chuckled as he drove a little covered delivery wagon the first day of his acceptance of the only job that came his way. He possessed a rare sense of humor and the quaintness of his position amused him. In the back of the wagon was a great wooden box that usually held bushels and bushels of crisp salted peanuts. Warren was in fact one of a numerous group who wear around daily and filled the glass penny-in-the-slot machines which held "Trigson's Famous One Cent Lunches."

The machines were set wherever there was a likelihood of the passer-by being attracted by the fact that the expenditure of a mere cent would secure a toothsome handful of the anomalous fresh salted peanuts. One of the most ardent of the customers of the luxury was Benny Lee. He had acquired a penny one morning and had started out early to invest in his favorite esculent. Warren, on his way to headquarters to secure his daily supply, saw the little fellow approach a corner machine, insert his penny in its slot and turn the supply-controlling knob. No result—the glass container was empty. Little Benny shook the machine, pounded it, a look of distress on his face, and he began to cry. Warren pulled up promptly.

"Empty, my little man," he spoke. "Now hop up here beside me, and I'll see that you get the most famous penny's worth of peanuts any boy ever happened onto."

It was less than a mile to the warehouse, and once arrived there Warren gave Benny a big paper bag and led him to a chute.

"Hold it under the end here," directed the big-hearted Warren, and Benny's eyes bulged as at the touch of a lever the chute disgorged a torrent of peanuts, filling the bag to overflow. Within an hour Benny was back home with his wonderful story of a real living Santa Claus and his wonderful treasure.

It was that same afternoon that Warren Dole, passing a tree-shaded yard near to the point where he had met little Benny, halted to survey a scene that did his heart good. Seated on the grass were nearly a dozen little children, and near them wooden plates heaped high with peanuts. Benny was in view as host of the happy coterie, while near by, dishing out lemonade, was a graceful, sweet-faced girl, unmistakably his sister.

"Oh, there's my friend!" cried Benny, and bolted for the fence. The young lady followed him, for Benny had seized her skirt and insisted on an introduction to "the bestest man in the world," and when a few minutes later Warren pursued his way, it was with a lovely face dancing before his mental vision.

It got to be so before the month was over that Warren Dole called frequently at the home of Adrienne Weston. He had come to learn that the grizzled, bush-bearded man he occasionally saw about the place was Benny's father and Adrienne's stepfather. Mr. Weston was a drinker, treated the two with little kindness, and Warren with a jealous pang learned that he was intent on marrying Adrienne to a favorite boon companion whom Adrienne detested. In tears, after she and Warren had become better acquainted, Adrienne told of her misery and her fears.

"My stepfather says he will take little Benny away from me and turn me out on the street if I do not marry his friend," sobbed Adrienne. "He has got so, too, that when he is in drink he abuses both of us dreadfully," and from the confession there grew a plan that solved all the distress of the troubled Adrienne.

One afternoon when the cruel stepfather was on one of his drinking bouts an extraordinary wedding procession left the Weston place. Warren and Adrienne led, arm in arm, Benny coming after, tugging at a suitcase. There was a call upon a minister, and then the little party took a train for the old home of Warren. For he had received a letter from his uncle, informing him that out of the wreck of his estate sufficient salvage had been

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington

By J. E. Jones

OUR NATIONAL MORALE

America was an apt pupil in the big game of "galling," and every tongue rolled the word "morale" with a glibness that made one forget that many people never knew the meaning of the word. It was sufficient that it was a thing that "we" saved for the soldiers and citizens of France, and kept out of the last columns of the English newspapers. Now, in search for what ails the United States, Secretary of the Interior, Franklin D. Roosevelt, has taken the word "morale" down and out, and as completely lost as were the babies in the woods. There came so suddenly that our objective got mixed up in the maze of internationalism. But it's fellow the thoughtful Mr. Lane, who takes up the case of the "people," and says:

"They knew where they were going during the war. They were all co-operating for the destruction of the enemy. They enjoyed the definiteness and the consequences of that object. They could see where they were going each day. Then peace came and they lost that objective. Life seemed comparatively without purpose. They were thrown back on themselves and to purely selfish concerns. We lost our national morale because we failed to re-organize the idea of Americanism as we had kept it alive during the war."

Mr. Jones says he does not pretend to say what the full significance of these matters may be, but that they are always follow war. He wisely suggests that it will be well to "put all our atoms into the work of giving a new motto to the American drama."

As a diagnosis Mr. Lane is unopposed, and all will agree that the people want thought given to their concerns. But while supplying that thought, wouldn't it be well to offer a little support to the morale of the United States in peace time?

INDUSTRIAL WARTIME

The wall of the calamity howlers who think America is going to the dogs because everything is dead, wrong, is not supported by facts, for the picture of the official statement that 50 per cent of the returned fighting men have been cared for by their former employers, and there are left out of work now only the number normally constituting the labor turnover. In the "silence" of the cities the men are wearing ten dollar shoes and the women have balances at the savings banks.

Of course Ireland is in a hole, Russia is in a fog, Rhineland pig tails are in the hands of Japanese hair-dressers, and the Prince of Wales cannot get his English yacht up the Patuxent to Washington. But why worry and get irritable?

It is a truth as patent as patent shoe leather that the national morale is low, in evidence of which we have the steel strike, promoted by a crowd of agitators and staged principally by foreigners who have not assimilated our Americanization. In addition coal operators, who mostly all speak a tongue that Americans cannot understand, threaten to keep the mines as winter is beginning to send forth its first frosts.

Skilled workmen and the more intelligent employees of the country are going about their affairs soberly, and industriously, but the fact remains that the country is in the throes of industrial war. It is of deep concern that on the very eve of the meeting of a conference between leaders of labor and capital, convened by the President, that there are great strikes in progress. The fact that foreigners are the ones principally at the bottom of these disputes ought not to be lost sight of—for as that "wake up America" stuff was the love and slave of morals in wartime, its importance is equally vital in the quiet times of peace.

WHY CONGRESS INVESTIGATES

Sometimes even Washington tries to "investigate" by Congress, and for the very good reason that many of these affairs are dull and tiresome. The fact and fact investigations were as barren as a woman's suit in midwinter. Investigations covering war activities have been quick to "start" but none of them have ever "arrived." Congress grows tired in the efforts to locate the vice and evils of the home front, and if they were as eager to apply intelligent reason to the cause of perfection in government might be reached.

It is no secret that politicians are notoriously "afraid of the cars," and when those politicians reach the pyramids of statehood their nervous systems still border on the edges of collapse.

Sometimes constituents steadily admit their shortcomings, and by charging their complaints up to their legislators, whom they are relieved of the embarrassment of facing their individual failures. Senator Rogers, in presenting his resolution for an investigation of the steel mills employees, voiced the belief that "the whole situation will be helped by the publicity that an investigation will bring."

Mr. Jones Barker, with team, also Mr. A. L. Swan and Mr. Otha Reed have come to Newry where they have work for C. L. Tibbitts & Co.

LET US QUOTE YOU FROM OUR

He added: "I know there is a general feeling—and I state in it, too—that such investigations do not amount to very much; but I remember full well when the Vain Creek and Codia Creek strikes were taking place in West Virginia. A great deal of property had been destroyed before Congress acted. Many people were killed. It was verily a civil war in West Virginia. A committee was appointed by the Senate that went to West Virginia." After viewing the excellent work of that Committee, he stated that they had located the trouble, stopped the strike, and saved a great many lives. With reference to the steel strike, he observed: "This great strike seems to be the final skirmish in an industrial warfare in this country, and we may as well face it. There is no use putting our heads in the sand, ostrich like, and saying it does not amount to anything. It does. Let us face it, find out the facts, give it all publicity, and see if there is anything the American Congress can do."

Senator Knox supplemented Mr. Rogers' remarks by saying that he was not "ordinarily in favor of miscellaneous investigations," but in this instance he said that the Senate should ascertain the facts "as a basis for a policy that the Government should pursue." Senator Owen said an investigation would establish the facts, and Senator Norris asserted that "an investigation will develop the desirability of some remedy or some legislation."

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS

Doubtless there has been a good deal of grafting on the consuming public, and the profiteers are not confined to any locality or section of the country. They are in the manufacturing centers, and they wholesale and retail food. Thousands of them are doing pleasant handshaking acts in the "corner store," and the fellow who wants four dollars for moving a trunk, or an excessive sum for fixing the bad boards on the back porch, is in the same class with the other gougers, who because they are big and powerful, are threatened by the Attorney General.

No doubt the Government has a pretty good opportunity to fix up the affairs of the railroads, since they were turned over as a war emergency. And the Government can properly and effectively straighten out a great many difficulties in the affairs of the nation. But the people who expect that the United States, through its executive or legislative branches is going to turn the precedents of the country upside down in a night, are doomed to the same disappointment as the San Franciscoan and their supporters, who want the judicial system revised in order that one Mooney may get out of jail in which he is properly lodged.

There is no questioning the propriety of the agitation over high prices, but instead of expediting the government to do everything the country can well afford to forget price-fixing schemes, regulating hours of work, and rules for getting everybody known to; that increased production and greater care in consumption will solve nine tenths of the industrial complaints of the consumers.

"Work and save" was a mighty slogan for wartime, but it was on a panel that was turned towards the wall when the armistice was signed.

SOUTH ALBANY

Bernard Allen was a Sunday guest at James Kimball's.

A. H. Cross from Farmington, N. L. E. C. Cross and George Bray from Portland, Me., attended the "World's Fair" and visited their sister and aunt, Mrs. James Kimball, Mr. Bray remaining for a few days' vacation.

Miss Vera Kimball was home over the week end and attended the Fair. George Clark is quite ill from the effects of having teeth extracted.

Mrs. Ralph Penfold from Portland has been visiting her mother, Mrs. K. K. Shedd.

There will be a dance at the Orange Hall, Saturday night, cake and coffee at intermission.

Several from this vicinity are planning a trip to Grifteen, deer hunting. We wish them the best of luck.

Leon Kimball and George Bray called on Robert Hill, Sunday afternoon.

Lawrence McAllister and family visited Sunday at the home of Harry McAllister at Hunt's Corner.

EAST BETHEL

Mrs. Lucetta Bean has gone to Newry for a few weeks' dressmaking.

Miss Ruth Barrett has been spending a few weeks' vacation with relatives and friends at Lowell and Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Bean, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Field of Phillips, Me., motored to their home camp here for over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Swan and family have returned to their home here from Newry, Me., where they have been to camp the past year.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker, with team, also Mr. A. L. Swan and Mr. Otha Reed have come to Newry where they have work for C. L. Tibbitts & Co.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB EXHIBIT AT RUMFORD

(Continued from page 1)

The Prize Story

This is Margaret McCarthy's story, brief, but well told and worth its space in the general story of the contest. Her subject, "My First Year at Gardening."

"This year was the first year I ever attempted to have a garden, and it came up to my expectation very well. In my garden I had planted onions, cucumbers, carrots and parsnips. I had some of the largest and best cucumbers in the neighborhood. My onions were very good ones also. But my carrots were not so good, and as for parsnips, I don't care for them, so I don't know how they taste, but they looked fine. I hoed and watered and weeded almost every day until they were growing so good that they didn't have to be hoed and weeded any more. But I had to keep them watered good, for it was very hot and dry almost all the summer, as you will remember."

"I used to time myself and see how well I could hoe and weed in a short time. For I'd think that my rod of land, even though it was so small, was helping Uncle Sam feed the poor starving little Belgian children, who have not even clothes that they can call their own."

"I enjoyed my garden very much and I hope that I shall be able to be in the garden club every year."

"I like to have a garden, and I like to let"

Uncle Sam see that I am a farmerette."

Margaret McCarthy.

The Prize Winners

Here is a full list of the prize-winners:

First prizes, 42 each—Donald Thurston, pop corn; Vera Penley, sweet corn; Linwood Berry, golden bantam corn; Mabel Labentey, cucumbers; Linwood Berry, squash; Ella Goodwin, pie pumpkin; George Tasker, field pumpkin; Maggie Wikont, marrow squash; Reginald Clough, citron melon; Hosca Brown, cabbage; Millie Shippen, table beets; Reginald Clough, carrots; Bert Talbot, turnips; Annie Procopio, tomatoes; Walter Smith, onions; Leo Buford, parsnips; Donald Daulton, celery; Christine Gossile, cauliflower; John Martin, potatoes; Donald Thurston, beans; Viola Leblak, celery; Mabel Welch, canning; Beulah Edokoni, radish; Althea Curran, lettuce.

Second prize, 41 each—Jane Holland, sweet corn; Winfield Miller, golden bantam corn; Edgar Buford, cucumbers; Mabel Labentey, squash; Bert Goodwin, marrow squash; Esther Goodwin, pie pumpkin; Leroy Thurston, field pumpkin; Bert Nibbel, citron; Tony DeBell, cabbage; James Shippen, table beets; Norman French, carrots; Maggie Kewza, turnips; Helen Jigulski, tomatoes; Mabel Labentey, onions; Edgar Buford, parsnips; Annie Kawera, radish; Jennie Daulton, celery; Donald Thurston, potatoes; Villosa Lablak, beans; Joseph Demont, scarlet runner beans; Jane Neblitt, canning.

Third prize, 75 cents each—Harriet Neblitt, sweet corn; Beulah Wyman, golden bantam corn; Hugh Henry, cucumbers; Percy Tripp, squash; Susan McManis, marrow squash; Annie Procopio, pie pumpkin; Wilfred Girard, field pumpkin; Leroy Thurston, cabbage; Frank Oldman, table beets; John Gliglaski, carrots; John Walker, turnips; Beulah Wyman, tomatoes; Edgar Buford, onions; Ralph Parham, parsnips; Caroline Gossile, celery; Percy Tripp, potatoes; Albert Curran, beans; Leo Buford, scarlet runner beans; Harriet Neblitt, canning.

Fourth prize, 75 cents each—Chester Ladd, Gerald Neblitt, Stewart Martin, Alfred Miller, John Martin, Mabel Welch, Annie Gossile, Sarah Fernald, Blumena Lesieur, Florence Larnier, Isabel Arenault, H. Fortier, Eva Chase, Della Hickman, Maggie Wink, Ida Chase, Margaret McCarthy, Walter Placzkian, Isabe French, George Fuller, Lester Moore, Roy Freeman, Alice Jannet, Iona Longfellow, Kenneth Goodwin, Roland Othel, Francis Leigh, Elizabeth Isala, John DeCassere, Louis Twissie, Thomas Tweedie, John Bulger, Isabel Tasker, Edward Curran, George Tasker, Ralph Maynard, Armand Carignan, Laura Curran, Christina Matheson, Margaret Wheeler, May Bulger, Lois Henry, Evelyn Matheson, Robert Beers, Fred Pearce, William Sinclair, Glenn Mac Donald, Wilfred Lombard, Leo Cooley, Frederick Freely, Robert Seymour, John Ross, Thomas Maynard, A. Talbot, Thomas Kewza, Kylan Jantatun, Rocky Dromet, Alice Curran, Dora Cook, Donald Harvey, Lemell Valley, Calyx Roy, Ruth Harvey, Lell Beersness, Lebers Reginald, Mary Deiter, Leona Lohel, Lovi Placzkian, Hoyt Day, Catherine Shucky, Wilfred Girard, Albert Leland, Donald Levi, Willis Meade, Gollie, Marion Berelitto, Richard Hale, George Fuller, Norman Dams.

Another center in the village Sunday school began last Sunday with good attendance. The Red and Blue center which proved beneficial in increasing the membership, closed in July. This school takes the form of a trip to San Francisco, Calif. Two trains started

on the 28th. The first train will be in residence on Church street, Bethel.

George Grover, S. O. Grover and Mrs. A. B. Grover with Allen C. Hutchinson as chauffeur motored to Pomona Orange, Tuesday.

Mrs. O. T. Brown and daughter, Velma, and Archie Goss of Dixfield motored to Bethel, Friday, and remained until Sunday night the guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Stearns and family.

Quite a number from here attended the Waterford fair, Saturday and returned a very good show.

Allie Corners is assisting Mrs. Almon Tyler with her housework duties since her return home to Cobblestone Farm. David Brown is hauling cordwood

from the above owners are western and their other half are half calves. In the past

The Square Deal is Born and Bred Into Fisk Tires

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WEST BETHEL

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Hoyot of Beverly, Mass., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mather over the week end.

Mrs. Vinal McLane and Mrs. McLane's sister, Mabel, of Strong, Me., and her daughter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Goodnow, recently.

Mrs. Harry Pitts of Bridgewater, Mass., came Saturday to visit Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pike and Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Allen, and called on old neighbors, this being her former home.

Mrs. Luella Morrill of Norway is the guest of Mrs. Helen Tyler, and calling on other relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Goodridge have closed their house for the winter and have gone to Mayville to keep house for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Yashaw while they are in the woods.

Miss Dorris Frost of Bethel village was the guest of her sister, Marion, Tuesday evening and Wednesday, visiting the school.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith of Portland were Sunday guests of Mrs. Emma Bartlett.

Mrs. J. P. Mather and little daughter went Monday by auto to Swampscott, Mass., to visit relatives.

G. D. Morrill, the cattle dealer, shipped four large oxen, four large steers, one large bull, and a cow Monday.

MASON

E. W. Rolfe of Albany was at E. A. Grover's, Sunday.

Herbert Mason and Archie Hutchinson of West Bethel were in town, Sunday.

Miss Eva Bartlett of East Bethel was the recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Myron Morrill.

Marshall Hastings of Bethel has a crew in the woods cutting birch.

Anson Grover of Gorham, Me., visited relatives in town a few days recently.

S. O. Grover attended Pomona Orange at Hunt's Corner, Tuesday.

Douglas Cushing sold a nice Jersey cow to Herbert Mason of West Bethel, Saturday.

YOUNG VEAL IS GOOD FOOD

Until five years ago, meat of calves three weeks old or less was regarded with suspicion and was not regularly salable. It was believed to be indigestible, lacking in nutrition and not generally wholesome. This seems to have been an American prejudice without any foundation, for it is a standard article of diet in Europe and as ill effects result there from eating young veal. The cause of meat poisoning resulting from the eating of veal have been shown to be due to poison-producing bacteria which contaminated the meat.

Experiments conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, show that for food purposes, a pound of meat from a young calf is as good as a pound of the most mature beef. Following the conclusive experiments, the Federal meat inspection regulations were amended so as to permit packing carcasses of young calves which met with the amended requirements. There are more than 20,000,000 dairy cows in the United States and they produce fully 10,000,000 calves every year. About

one-third of these calves are weaned and their other half are half calves. In the past

the heifers have been raised by dairymen, but a large number of the 5,000,000 bull calves have been killed at birth, because the milk they would consume in being brought to marketable weight as veal was worth more than they would bring on the market as veal calves. Under the present regulations, it will pay the dairymen to dispose of his young, well-developed calves for food.

WHEN TO CUT CORN FOR SILEAGE THAT MAKES MORE MEAT AND MILK

The feeding worth and palatability of good silage depends on the quality of the corn and the period of maturity at which it is cut. Where the corn is cut when it is immature, not well glazed and dented, and still in its juvenile stage, it makes watery, low quality, acid-forming silage which is likely to sour. On the other hand, corn harvested when it is well dented and at the proper degree of ripeness for best use as silage, gives a winter feed which is one of the best producers of milk and meat. Corn should be allowed to pass well through the milk stage and become thoroughly dented before being allowed. Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture have demonstrated that it is much preferable, for silage of the best quality, to have the corn a little overripe rather than under-ripe.

In some sections farmers, and particularly dairymen, are accustomed to ensile combination crops, using mixtures of soy beans and corn, cow peas and corn, and sorghum and corn, or a combination of these three for ensiling purposes. As a general proposition, where other branches of animal husbandry in addition to dairying, are taken into consideration, corn or some other coarse forage is most desirable for ensilage purposes. Acre yield is the end sought, the chief objection to the valuable protein forages such as cow peas, soy beans and the like being that they are low yielders being adapted for hay than for silage. Dairy farmers who require an abundance of succulent silage of a rather balanced composition highly prize the leguminous crops mentioned as supplements to corn and usually realize an adequate return from the sale of their milk to allow them to produce these crops at a profit.

GILDED

Mrs. Emma Atkinson and daughter, Lucille, returned to their home in Gorham, N. H., last Monday night after visiting relatives for several days.

O. B. Brown was a visitor in Boston, Mass., a few days last week.

Edward Verrill and son, Beeds, of Auburn have been spending a few days at the home of J. K. Richardson.

Frank Greenleaf returned to his home in Auburn last Friday.

Delison Corser spent the week end at his home in Bethel.

Greenleaf Cole was in Berlin, N. H., last Monday.

Mrs. Josephine Wheeler is assisting Mrs. Irving Leighton with her housework.

William Brooks and family of Bethel, N. H., have moved into the Heath and Coffin seat.

James Simpson is clerking at G. H. Livingston's store.

Dr. Herbert Morrill of Yarmouth has been spending a few days at his camp here.

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THE NATIONAL

Events of Interest
ington

By J. E. Jones

THE H. C. OF L. A. RATES

The recently expressed increased freight rates important part in advancing living has been sharp. Julius Kruttschnitt, President of the Southern Pacific Company, Representative John Mann of the House Committee on Commerce and Foreign Relations, Mr. Kruttschnitt has been based upon trade and the Interstate Commerce Commission's railway reports, a total value on all goods railway, the average value of these goods, the freight ton, and the relation of charges to the cost of the goods.

The average value of freight transported by railways in 1914 was \$5.14 per ton, but it had risen to \$11.9, an increase amounting to 58 per cent freight charge per ton in 1914, and under the rate increase effect by the Director General these freight charges have increased 40%, since the 1914 average freight per ton.

In other words, when freight charges were 3.6% value, they did not increase during five years nearly as the value of the goods that the present percent 24%.

Thus it is seen that, freight transported has a summer \$63 per ton more than the freight charges paid, or to only 50 cents per ton express it in more graphic "one and one-third cents" dollar of increase in value was caused by increased charges. The responsibility of raising 98.7 cents out of must be sought elsewhere; caused by freight charges.

Figures published several weeks ago clearly that the cost of living had increased enormously. Comparison of the Bradstreet reports showed that when the freight rate increased, the upward tendency of cost of living, instead of being still further, actually became less marked. The purpose of this, as well as the present attempt to prove that rail have nothing whatever to do with cost of living, but that the cost of transportation is but a part of the living cost.

If a merchant should observe his costs had more than double year as compared with an era and he should set about fixing what was wrong, with a view to rectifying this tendency, he would analyze all of the factors entering into his costs. If he should discover every dollar of increased cost for every 1.3 cents was due to increased transportation cost of goods, it is likely that he should be looking for a way to correct it rather than he would in scrutinizing down the 98.7 cents increasing from other factors.

PROMOTING A CONTENTED NEWSPAPER

In dabbling with the household of the nation, the government has determined a number of connection with this undramatic of human existence. For instance, the transportation of the goods that the supply is usually ahead of that required by the home earning classes; while on the other hand, the lower income classes usually find a very limited supply to meet their modest demand. \$68,000 was voted by Congress in 1918 for housing working in the close of the war the set all spent. Under the government building plan 80 per cent of the cost (in 24 localities) were paid.

(Continued on page 2)

NEVER—MORGAN

The marriage of Roland B. Newland and Miss Morgan took place at 8 o'clock in the morning on October 7, at 8 o'clock in the morning. The bride wore a midnight blue gown with hat and gloves to After the ceremony, she left

for the honeymoon at the home of her parents in Newry, Me.